

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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VICE PRESIDENT BUSH TO VISIT PRC EARLY MAY

OW291022 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1008 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to a station report, George Bush, vice president of the United States of America, will pay an official visit to China in early May.

LEADERS MEET U.S. CORPORATION PRESIDENT

## Zhao Meets Tappan

OW281844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang told David S. Tappan, president of the U.S.-based Fluor Corporation and chairman of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, China expected vigorous economic development in the 1990s

He said the stable development of the nation's economic construction is a long-term strategy with its foundations to be firmly laid in the 1980s.

Zhao Ziyang praised Tappan for his efforts to promote China-U.S. trade. He said China has abundant coal resources and the coal industry is a promising one. He welcomed the Fluor Corporation's cooperation with the China National Coal Development Corporation.

Tappan said his corporation takes a long-term view in conducting economic cooperation with the People's Republic of China, and that Fluor has taken measures to suspend its economic ties with Taiwan since the Shanghai communique.

Present at the meeting were Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry, and Kong Xun, chairman of the board of directors of the China National Coal Development Corporation.

## Gu Mu Meets Tappan

OW281552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu told members of an American Fluor delegation today exploration of energy resources, and communications and transport are important projects in development of China's industry.

The vice-premier commented positively on an agreement signed yesterday by the China National Coal Development Corporation and the Fluor Corporation on transformation design and consultation on the new open-pit mine in west Fushun. "In the coal industry," he said, "while transforming old mines, we will also open new ones."

David S. Tappan, president of the Fluor Corporation and chairman of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade; Jack J. Cinque, president of the Fluor Mining and Metals, Inc; and Christopher Phillips, president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, attended the meeting.

Tappan briefed Gu Mu on the functions of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and expressed their aspirations to expand cooperation between the American and Chinese corporations. Also present were Gao Yangwen, minister of the coal industry, and Kong Xun, chairman of the board of directors of the China National Coal Development Corporation. The guests arrived in Beijing April 25.

HAIG OUTLINES U.S. APPROACH TO SOVIET UNION

OW281250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, April 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today advocated an American approach to the Soviet Union which he said would "balance strength and negotiations."



In a policy speech at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce here, Haig held that the United States and the Soviet Union are now in a "sensitive and dangerous period of changing superpower relationship."

U.S. foreign policy in the coming months, he said, would be "dominated by the search for more constructive relations" with Eastern bloc countries. But he added that "a sudden or dramatic reconciliation" should not be expected between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

"The United States must make clear to the Soviet Union that there are penalties for aggression and incentives for restraint," he said.

Rebuffing an idea that negotiations with the Soviet Union are an alternative to the balance of power, Haig said that "detente did not alter Soviet priorities. Even as the West sought a reduction in tensions, the Soviet Union expanded its military forces."

He said, "the result of America's wishful thinking and profound national introspection has been swift and sure. Moscow has acted forcibly to expand its dominions." In Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and now in Central America, "we have reaped the grim harvest of self-delusion," he added.

While advocating a balance of strength, Haig also expressed U.S. willingness to negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms control and other issues. "Nothing is gained by appearing to fear diplomatic discussions," he said.

Referring to "a rising sense of frustration" and "very serious problems" between the U.S. and its European allies, Haig called for a "stronger, more cooperative alliance." He said maintaining the alliance is imperative because the allies need to stand together for their common defense and "the Atlantic alliance is the foundation of our security."

He said it is "essential" to carry out NATO's two-track decision of 1979 to go forward with the modernization of intermediate range nuclear systems in Western Europe while simultaneously pursuing arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

#### BANQUET CELEBRATES BEIJING-LOS ANGELES ROUTE

OW281900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- A banquet marking the inauguration of Beijing-Los Angeles air services and welcoming a delegation from that city was held at the Great Hall of the People this evening. The route, initiated in accordance with a Sino-U.S. civil air transport agreement, is Beijing-Shanghai-Los Angeles with the return being Los Angeles-San Francisco-Shanghai-Beijing. The delegation, led by Caroline Ahmanson, chairwoman of the Los Angeles-Guangzhou sister city association, comprises government officials, council members, industrial and commercial representatives, and Overseas Chinese. They arrived in Beijing yesterday. The banquet was hosted by the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China. Attending were Wang Bingnan, president of the association; Han Kehua, director-general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China; and Lu Zhengzhe, deputy director-general of C.A.A.C. Wang Bingnan said C.A.A.C. opened air services from Beijing to San Francisco and New York, in January 1981. Now the City of Los Angeles is linked directly with Beijing. He said these routes would provide convenient interflow between the two countries in all fields, especially tourism. Charles W. Freeman Jr., minister-counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, was also among the guests.

NI ZHIFU FETES DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW271639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea led by U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the federation, were guests of honor at a banquet this evening given by Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Ni Zhifu briefed the guests on China's political and economic situation and the unions' work. He praised the achievements of the Korean people under the leadership of Chairman Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party. He said China supports the Korean people in their struggle for national independence and peaceful reunification.

The delegation arrived today at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

HAN KEHUA MEETS DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW271708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Han Kehua, director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, met and feted a freindship delegation from the North Hamgyong Provincial Peoples' Committee led by Kang Kok-yong, vice chairman of the committee.

The delegation arrived this morning. They will leave here for visits to south China cities.

KANG KEQING MEETS DPRK WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW281807 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial talk here today with a women's delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is led by Yi Su-wol, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

After the meeting, Kang Keqing gave a dinner in honor of the visitors. Present were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Chon Chong-yong.

The Korean visitors arrived here yesterday.

GENG BIAO MEETS WITH JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW261636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defense Geng Biao met here today with a delegation from the Japanese forum on China's politics and economy headed by Motoharu Shirakawa, advisor to the Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. They had a friendly talk on issues of common interest.

Arriving in Beijing on April 23 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, the Japanese visitors are scheduled to tour Xian, Chengdu, Chongqing, Wuhan and Shanghai.

JAPANESE YOUTH FEDERATION GROUP PAYS VISIT

## Beijing Banquet

OW271617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Youth Federation gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for a 51-member Japanese delegation from the Japan-China Youth Study Association led by Shinsaku Hogen, vice-president and secretary general of the association. Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the federation, presided at the banquet.

The association was founded in 1979 to promote exchange and cooperation between the nations' people and youth, and has invited the federation to send young technicians and managers to study in Japan.

The guests arrived yesterday at the invitation of the federation.

## Liao Chengzhi Meeting

OW281804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met today with a delegation from the Japan-China Youth Study Association led by Shinsaku Hogen, vice-president and secretary general of the association, in the Great Hall of the People.

Both parties said the current turbulent and complicated international situation indicates strengthened unity and cooperation between China and Japan is of vital importance to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Present were Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

OHIRA'S WIDOW CONCLUDES VISIT, RETURNS TO JAPAN

OW261923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Shanghai, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Shigeko Ohira, wife of late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and her family wound up their visit to China and left for home today.

Before boarding the plane, she described her China tour as "pleasant," and said she was very impressed by the hospitality accorded to her wherever she went. She pledged to do her utmost for Japan-China friendship.

Seeing her off at the airport were Jiao Ling, wife of Vice-Foreign Minister and former Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao, and Li Shuming, wife of Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Han Zheyi. Japanese Consul general in Shanghai Horino was also present.

Ohira and her party arrived here from Guilin April 25 and were honored at a banquet in the evening by Han Zheyi. In Shanghai, they visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition, the Caoyang new residential estate and Yuyuan Park.

THAI SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT ARRIVES 24 APR

Meets Jiang Hua

OW241850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, met here this evening with Bunyut Suchiva, president of the Thai Supreme Court, his wife Khunying Sumon Suchiva and their party.

Extending a warm welcome to the members of the Thai judiciary on their visit, President Jiang said, "China has accumulated experience in judicial system over the past 30 years, but the system still needs to be perfected." He said he hoped that the Thai visitors would give their views on China's judicial work and make suggestions.

President Suchiva said he hoped the exchange of views and experience with their Chinese colleagues would further strengthen the friendship between the judiciaries of the two countries.

After the meeting, Jiang Hua gave a dinner in honor of the Thai guests.

The Thai visitors arrived in Kunming April 17 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Justice. They arrived here this afternoon after visiting Kunming, Chengdu and Xian in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Justice Xie Bangzhi. Among those accompanying President Bunyut Suchiva on his visit are Pricha Sumawong, vice president of the Thai Supreme Court, and Siri Atibodhikz, deputy speaker of the Senate and under secretary of state for justice.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW271531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met here today with Bunyut Suchiva, president of the Thai Supreme Court, his wife and their party in Zhongnanhai.

Zhao Ziyang said Thailand is one of China's friendly neighbors. "The leaders and peoples of both countries have the desire to further develop relations. Therefore, cooperation between us in various fields is becoming closer and closer," he said.

Premier Zhao said: "We have done a lot in building our legislative bodies during the last more than 30 years. But we do not yet have a perfect legal system."

"We regarded policies as superior to law once, and today are engaged in solving this problem," he said. "Legal construction is an important task we are facing. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1456 GMT on 27 April carries a similar report on the meeting between Zhao and the Thai Supreme Court president. At this point, the Domestic version adds the following sentence: "To put our country in order and promote its stability, it is necessary to strengthen our legal system."] We have passed a number of laws and the draft of our revised constitution to be made public very soon embodies the spirit of our efforts to strengthen the legal system. We will pass yet another group of laws soon, concentrating on economic laws."

"Although we have different social systems, we can make use of each other's experience in the judicial field," he said.

Suchiva said: "China has greatly developed since my last visit to China two years ago. During this visit, we have noticed China's effectiveness in strengthening its legal system." "Thailand is willing to cooperate with China in all spheres, and the friendship between the two countries will develop," he said.



Attending the meeting were Wang Zhanping, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court; Xie Bangzhi, vice-minister of justice; and Koson Sinthuanon, Thai ambassador to China.

Meets Chief Procurator

OW271335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, today met with Bunyut Suchiva, president of the Thai Supreme Court, his wife, Khunying Sumon Suchiva, and their party.

During the meeting, they had a friendly talk on the two countries' procuratorial systems. Huang Huoqing said: "China and Thailand are friendly neighbours. Their friendly contacts in the judicial circle will promote friendship between the two peoples."

BURMESE LEADERS MEET OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW281933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Rangoon, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yanzhong was received by U San Yu, chairman of the State Council and president of the Union of Burma, and U Aye Ko, secretary of the State Council, respectively before he left here for home today at the end of his term.

They had cordial and friendly talks with him.

PRC, AUSTRALIA DISCUSS SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

OW231850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Canberra, April 23 (XINHUA) -- China and Australia have expressed satisfaction at the progress made in exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in science and technology.

This is stated in a summary of discussions held between the State Scientific and Technological Commission of China and the Department of Science and Technology of Australia which was signed here today. The summary was signed by Tong Dalin, vice minister of the Chinese commission, now on a visit in this country at the head of a scientific and technological cooperation delegation from China, and W.J. MacTegart, secretary of the Australian department.

The Chinese delegation also signed a memorandum of understanding in Melbourne yesterday with the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences which expresses their intentions to promote cooperation in various scientific and technological fields between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Australia on April 13. It will visit other cities in the country before leaving for New Zealand on April 27.

PLA OFFICIAL FETES PAKISTAN DEFENSE DELEGATION

OW261937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet this evening in the Great Hall of the People for a delegation from the National Defense College of Pakistan led by Mr. Inamul Haq.

Zhang Zhen said through mutual visits and talks between the two countries' military delegations, experience has been exchanged and beneficial results achieved. He said Sino-Pakistani friendship is solid.

"The present international situation is complex and turbulent. Whatever turbulence may occur, the Chinese people and the P.L.A. will, as always, stand on the side of Pakistan people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty," he said.

Haq said that during their two-day visit in Beijing, he and his delegation had noticed the courage and determination of the Chinese people to safeguard and develop their great country. He said mutual visits and experience exchanges between the armies of Pakistan and China aid the friendship between the two peoples and armies. He hoped such contacts would continue.

Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; Yang Zhen; deputy commandant of the military academy of the P.L.A.; and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing, attended the banquet.

The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of Chinese Ministry of National Defense. They will go on tour to Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

PAKISTANI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

## Beijing Banquet

OW261928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- President of the Pakistan-Chinese Friendship Association Mumtaz Ali Alvie and the association's members were guests of honor at a banquet given by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening. At the banquet, toasts were exchanged to further development of the friendship between the two countries.

Also present were Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese friendship association, and diplomatic officials of Pakistan to China.

## Meeting With Ji Pengfei

OW271409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1358 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Ji Pengfei had a friendly talk with a delegation from the Pakistan-China Friendship Association led by Mumtaz Ali Alvie, president of the association, here today in the Great Hall of the People.

Present were Hou Tong, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.



PAKISTANI PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER LEAVES BEIJING

OW260728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Hamid Habib, advisor to the Pakistan president on foreign trade affairs, and Mrs. Habib, left here yesterday for other parts of China before going home. Mr. and Mrs. Habib arrived in Beijing April 22. During their stay in Beijing, Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and gave a banquet for them. The two sides exchanged views on the development of Sino-Pakistan trade.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH PAKISTANI OFFICIAL

OW271432 Beijing XINHUA in English 1359 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, met this afternoon with Hakim Mohammad Said, adviser to the president of Pakistan on [word indistinct], and his daughter. Present were Qian Inzhong, Chinese minister of public health, and Mr. M. Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.

PRC ENVOY CONCLUDES ASSIGNMENT IN PAKISTAN

## Ziaul Haq Hosts Fete

OW230152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Islamabad, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq feted the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin and his wife Lu Hong in Rawalpindi this evening. The president recalled that during the past three years or so when Xu Yixin served as the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, the Pak-China friendship which had undergone tests has further advanced. He asked the ambassador to convey his best regards to Chinese leaders when he goes back to China. The president wished China would become more prosperous and stronger. Ambassador Xu Yixin said that he saw with his own eyes that Pakistan is a country full of vigor and vitality and her people are industrious and courageous. He added that under the leadership of President Ziaul Haq, Pakistan has scored heartening achievements in various fields, agriculture in particular. He wished Pakistan greater successes.

The ambassador is scheduled to leave Pakistan on April 25.

## Envoy Receives Award

OW241916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Islamabad, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq conferred in Rawalpindi this afternoon on the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Xu Yixin the high award of Hilal-e-Quaid-e-Azam in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the cause of Pakistan-China friendship. Present at the awarding ceremony were Minister of Finance and Economics Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Raja Zafarul Haq, Minister of Industry Elahi Bux Soomro and other high-ranking officials.

LUXEMBOURG'S PRIME MINISTER WERNER PAYS VISIT

## Departure for PRC

OW281523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Luxembourg, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner and his wife left here this morning for China. This is the first visit to China by Pierre Werner as prime minister.

He told XINHUA at the airport that the objective of his visit is to strengthen the links and friendship between Luxembourg and China and develop bilateral economic trade. Werner said that he would like to exchange views with the leaders of the Chinese Government on what is happening in the world, "so as to make a judgment and cope together with the challenges facing us."

"I hold that this visit will contribute to world peace and the further strengthening of the friendship and understanding between our two countries," he added.

The prime minister is accompanied by Colette Flesch, vice prime minister and foreign minister, and other high officials on his China trip.

## Zhao Ziyang Greeting

OW290838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, his wife and their party flew into Beijing this morning for an official visit to China.

The Chinese Government held a ceremony at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to welcome the prime minister. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. As Prime Minister Werner and his wife came to the plaza at 3:30 p.m., Zhao Ziyang stepped forward to greet them with warm handshakes. Young Pioneers presented the distinguished guests with bouquets.

The national flags of China and Luxembourg fluttered over the plaza. A military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister Werner reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Children cheered the guests, waving garlands and streamers.

Attending the ceremony were Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs; Tang Ke, minister of metallurgical industry; and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg. Carlo Ketter, Luxembourg ambassador to China, was also present.

FIRST LUXEMBOURG ENVOY TO PRC MEETS HUANG HUA

OW261542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon with Carlo Ketter, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the People's Republic of China.

FRENCH ARMED FORCES CHIEF CONTINUES VISIT

## Visit to Qingdao

OW271615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Qingdao, April 27 (XINHUA) -- General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, Mme. Lacaze and their party arrived here by special plane today from Hangzhou.

Yang Li, commander of the Qingdao P.L.A. naval forces, gave a luncheon for the guests. In the afternoon, they visited a fleet in Qingdao with Yang Li.

## Visit to Nei Monggol

OW281922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Huhehot, April 28 (XINHUA) -- General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, and Mme. Lacaze and their party flew in here from Qingdao this morning.

The guests, accompanied by Cai Ying, commander of the Inner-Mongolian military area command of the People's Liberation Army, drove to a commune, 80 kilometers from Huhehot, capital of the region.

They were invited to the tents, called yurts, of the herdsman and were served butter tea and cookies. On the grassland, they watched a local militia exhibition of horse racing, shooting and wrestling. General Lacaze and others also rode horses and camels.

In the evening, the guests were entertained at a banquet given by the regional P.L.A. military area command and attended a song and dance performance.

CCP GROUP MEETS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS IN ROME

PM261441 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Apr 82 p 19

[Unattributed report: "CCP Delegation in Italy at PCI's Invitation"]

[Text] Rome -- A CCP study delegation has arrived in Rome at the Italian Communist Party's [PCI] invitation. The delegation, headed by Comrade Ou Tangliang, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department, and composed of Comrades Li Ji, (Shuai Nengwing), Wu Zhangbin, Han Ruiding and Xia Fanglin of the CCP's Organization and International Liaison Departments, will devote itself primarily to becoming acquainted with Italian workers' conditions and the PCI's organizational situation and work experience. The Chinese comrades were received yesterday at PCI directorate headquarters by the following comrades: PCI Secretariat member Mario Birardi; Central Committee member and Party Problems Section Deputy Chief Gianni Giadresco; Central Control Commission member and Foreign Section Deputy Chief Rodolfo Mechini; Central Committee member Franco Antelli; and Party Problems Section aides Gastone Gensini, Vasco Giannotti, Alida Castelli, Giovanni Matteoli, Stefano Schiapparelli and Sefafino Baiocchi. In the next few days, the CCP delegation will make contact with PCI regional and provincial organizations.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT HAILS SINAI RETURN TO EGYPT

OW251857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 25 Apr 82

["Feature: Sinai Returns to Egypt, by XINHUA Correspondent Wan Guang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, Apr 25 (XINHUA) -- "Sinai, the son that had been seized away by force for nearly 15 years, is now back again in the arms of the mother," hailed the Egyptians today on the occasion of the final return of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt after a long Israeli occupation since the 1967 Middle East war.

The Israeli flag came down at noon. And twin Egyptian flag-raising were held at 1:40 p.m. local time at Rafah on Sinai's northeastern border and at Sharm el-Sheikh on the southern tip of the peninsula.

With tears in their eyes, many Egyptians recalled the warring decades in the past and deeply cherished the memories of the heroes who had shed their blood on the soil of Sinai during the 1973 October war. It was in that war that Egypt launched a surprise attack on the Israeli soldiers occupying the peninsula and Egyptian troops forcibly crossed the Suez Canal into Sinai, winning an important victory over Israel. "Without the October war," people said, "the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations could have accomplished no equal peace on the Egyptian-Israeli front."

Residents in Sinai said that during the past decade and more they were at the mercy of the Israelis, but many people refused to have anything to do with the Israeli occupiers. Instead, they organized themselves to fight against the occupiers and hundreds of youth were killed by Israeli soldiers. The people in Sinai have fought heroically for the return of the peninsula and the recovery of the territory by Egypt has turned over a new page in the history of Sinai.

Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, governor of north Sinai who raised the Egyptian flag at Rafah, had been an artillery commander of the Egyptian troops at the front in the October war.

When asked in an interview about his feelings as a commander directing the war and as a governor to lead the reconstruction of Sinai, he replied, "this is a big feeling, a great challenge. A target can be destroyed within seconds when guns open fire, but reconstruction will take a much longer and harder time." He then made the significant remark, "The October war made it possible for Sinai to develop in peace, and peace has to be defended with force."

Egypt today hailed the recovery as "the beginning of an era" in Sinai. In fact, changes have taken place in the two thirds of Sinai which returned to Egypt before January, 1980. The Egyptian government has begun mapping out the short-term and long-term programs for development of the entire Sinai. A bright future has appeared for the new Sinai.

When hailing the return of Sinai and beginning its construction, the Egyptian people have not forgotten their tasks of defending peace and national sovereignty and their responsibility for the Arab cause. Egypt belongs to the Arab world. Ties of nationality, religion, culture and geography have closely linked Egypt together with other Arab countries. The northern Sinai borders the Gaza Strip, still occupied by Israel. After 1948, many Palestinian people fled to Sinai and settled down in Arish and other places. They still have relatives in the Gaza Strip. Now, an international demarcation line divides Rafah into two, one belongs to Egypt, another to the occupied Palestine. Some sections of the demarcation line run through the house-roofs on the border. The Egyptian inhabitants in Rafah saw the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip against the Israeli annexation of the Arab territories.



They had experienced the same sufferings and of course shared the feelings of the Palestinian people. In Arish, this correspondent was told that the Arab people would never forget Palestine and that an all-round peace cannot be achieved without the settlement of the Palestine problem.

Beginning today, the Sinai border will be placed under the surveillance of the multinational forces provided by 11 countries including the United States. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty stipulates that Egypt could only station civil police in Strip C, 20 to 50 kilometers in width, west of the Sinai border line, including the entire coastal area of the Gulf of Aqaba. In the extensive Strip B stretching westward from Strip C across the middle Sinai, Egypt could only deploy four frontier battalions of 4,000 men equipped with light weapons. In Strip A, over 50 kilometers in width, between Strip B and the Suez Canal and the Suez Gulf, Egypt could station 22,000 troops equipped with limited number of tanks and artillery pieces. The peace treaty fails to make clear the time when such "security arrangements" would be changed. Besides, the dispute over the Taba area is still to be solved. The Sinai will remain to be a sensitive spot and is closely related with the destiny of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

The Sinai provides an eastern defence barrier for Egypt. The Egyptian people have learnt from history that except the Axis troops intruding into Egypt from the western border during the World War Two, all previous invasions were made from her eastern frontier. In celebration of the return of the Sinai Peninsula, the Cairo weekly PICTURE carried a passage which may reflect the universal feelings of the Egyptian people: "we should deepen our feeling that Sinai is still the dangerous gate" and peace and security "is not to be maintained so much by documents as it is to be maintained by a national deterring force".

#### RENMIN RIBAO SAYS BEGIN BLACKMAILING EGYPT

HK220815 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 6

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xing Xiangchao [6717 6272 6389]: "Begin Is Using Blackmail"]

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr -- After attending a Cabinet meeting that lasted as long as 6 hours on 12 April, Menahem Begin made an abrupt change in his attitude toward the question of withdrawing troops from the Sinai, saying that it might be necessary to reconsider this question.

Before this, an important member of the Begin Cabinet had threatened to postpone or refuse withdrawing troops from the Sinai. At present, Begin himself has also changed his attitude of withdrawing troops as scheduled which he had repeatedly expressed on many occasions. This change of Begin's attitude, as he himself put it, is because Egypt has "violated the Camp David accords." He enumerated three so-called reasons.

First, arms have been smuggled from the Sinai into the occupied Gaza area. Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said, "The security forces have discovered that 500 handgrenades have been smuggled into Gaza since January this year. Besides, 1,000 handgrenades were smuggled in and discovered and seized in 1981." This charge is hardly justifiable since in the past few years, joint Egyptian-Israeli bodies which were set up for withdrawing troops from the Sinai have all along been working and have held several meetings. Israel has never made this kind of accusation before. Egypt's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kamal H. 'Ali, has strongly refuted this accusation and holds that joint investigations can be carried out if necessary.

Second, the number of Egyptian troops stationed in the Sinai has exceeded that stipulated in the "peace treaty." The fact is that on 5, 7 and 8 April, both military satellites and U.S. military observers in the Sinai provided Egypt and Israel with information on military activities in the Sinai showing that Egypt had not violated the stipulations of the "peace treaty."

Third, Egypt has violated the "peace treaty" in its propaganda, for example in the speech and 11-point proposal for settling the Palestinian issue put forth by Egypt's representative Esmat 'Abd al-Majid at the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau extraordinary conference. A responsible member of the Egyptian Government said, "Majid's speech is beyond reproach. It is a true peace line. It is not something new, nor has it been put forth for the first time either." Even Israel's Jerusalem POST held that the Begin administration need not shout in confusion or conduct vigorous propaganda about the speech.

Why did Israel create this tense atmosphere on the eve of 25 April? Here is part of an undisguised speech given by an Israeli senior official on 15 April. "No one should expect that Israel will pay everything for the goods or pay the last installment before all the goods have been delivered." This means that Israel regards its obligations stipulated in the treaty of withdrawing troops from the Sinai as a political transaction. It wants to take advantage of the conclusions of this transaction to wantonly blackmail Egypt.

The purpose of Israel's blackmail is to make Egypt pledge not to violate the "peace treaty" and the Camp David accords but its specific content is unknown. However, it can be seen from this demand that Israel harbors evil intentions because the basis of this demand for Egypt's pledge is its unreasonable "accusation." Moreover, this pledge is to be made only by one side and Israel may not commit itself to any obligation at all.

Israel's unreasonable demand of asking Egypt to make a pledge has been rejected but it seems that Israel will continue to use blackmail.

#### TU GROUP CONDEMNS ISRAEL FOR LEBANON ATTACK

OW231858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions in a message to the general federation of Palestinian workers today denounced the Israeli bombing of the Palestinian bases in southern Beirut Wednesday. The message said that the Chinese workers and trade unions strongly condemned the new crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinian and Arab people and expressed firmest support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

#### NI ZHIFU MEETS PALESTINE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW231520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, this evening met and feted a delegation from the Palestine trade union federation led by Khalid 'Abd al-Ghani, a secretary of the federation in charge of propaganda. They had a cordial conversation. In his speech at the banquet, Ni Zhifu pointed out Israel recently sent a large number of airplanes bombing Lebanese territory and raiding Palestinian guerrilla bases. "This is yet another crime committed by the Israeli expansionists against the Palestinian and Arab people's" he added. Ni Zhifu stressed: "We strongly denounce the Israeli expansionists' crimes of aggression and firmly oppose the superpowers for their contention in the Middle East carried out at the expense of the interests of the Palestinian and Arab peoples." He stated: "The Chinese people will, as always, support the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples." Present on both occasions were Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and At-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim Mahmud, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing.



XINHUA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS FALKLANDS DISPUTE

OW281647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 28 Apr 82

["Tension at Malvinas and Britain's Position -- Commentary by Correspondent Yang Yi" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, April 27 (XINHUA) -- The landing of British naval troops on the South Georgia Island on April 25 has further complicated the British-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, and made a peaceful solution more difficult.

During the parliamentary debate in the past two days, the military action taken by the Conservative government has won fairly warm support. However, it has also aroused anxiety and reproach among quite a number of people. Those who showed disapproval were afraid that the war escalation might render the negotiations impossible. They stood for continued efforts through diplomatic channels to negotiate a fair and reasonable solution. Opposition Labor Party leader Michael Foot raised doubts about the wisdom to resort to force in the course of negotiations.

It is believed here that the British Government is now facing a critical moment. Its decision might probably produce an important influence on the situation both at home and abroad.

Since the beginning of the conflict, the British Government has been extremely quick in action both diplomatically and militarily. After the landing on South Georgia, London still stresses a peaceful solution. At the same time, it has declared that only by increasing military pressure can negotiations be fruitful. It said, with the British naval fleet nearing the Malvinas Islands the time for talks is very limited. THE TIMES reported today that small groups of British troops had landed in remote areas of the Malvinas Islands to set up bridgeheads in preparation for a large-scale military operation. While fighting at South Georgia is still going on, there are unconfirmed reports saying that large groups of British troops have landed on the main island of the archipelago. True or not, it is considered to reflect Britain's tactics of "pressing peace through war." Therefore, the danger that the conflict might be expanded cannot be completely excluded.

Local observers hold that if Britain escalates its military action, it may prove successful in the short run. But, in the long run, it is not desirable; the loss would outweigh the gains.

For one thing, it would entail great expenses for the armed forces to be sent on a distant, protracted expedition, to the disadvantage of an already fragile economy. It would lead to bigger financial deficits, heavier taxes, higher interest rates and soaring prices, to the detriment of the monetarist austerity policy practised by Mrs. Thatcher.

Second, an escalation of military action would widen the difference between the ruling and opposition parties. Outcries for a peaceful solution and against resorting to arms are mounting in the country. Fears of bloodshed in a foreign land are also increasing. All these are forming pressures on the government.

Third, international reactions to British occupation of the South Georgia Island are something not to be overlooked.

The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement recently reiterated its support for Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The same sentiments also found expression at the emergency foreign ministers meeting of the Organisation of American States (OAS).

Fourth, from a military point of view, it is a taboo in the art of war to send an isolated task force on an expedition 8,000 miles away from the home country, entailing a long supply line with insufficient logistic support. What is more, the South Atlantic, near the Antarctic, has a cold and stormy weather which makes fighting most difficult and a long-term stationing impossible. This, therefore, can in no way provide a good solution.

In view of all this, people of insight hope that Britain and Argentina, taking into account the overall world situation and the fundamental interests of the two countries, will exercise restraint and refrain from escalating the conflict. It is also hoped that, with the mediation of peace-loving countries and international organisations, the two countries will gradually arrive at a reasonable and just solution of the problem, a vestige left over by history, through diplomatic channels, thus keeping away the hegemonists who are trying to fish in troubled waters, jeopardize the security of the coastal countries of the South Atlantic and endanger peace and stability in the world.

KANG SHIEN MEETS BERMUDA OIL COMPANY HEAD

OW241207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Kang Shien met with J.C.M.A. Deuss, president of the Transworld Oil Ltd., Bermuda, and his party here today.

Kang Shien told the visitors that China, with a great oil potential, is willing to expand cooperation with the Transworld Oil Ltd.

This is the Transworld's first visit to China. Earlier, the visitors held talks with leading members of some Chinese departments on technical cooperation in oil production.

XINHUA PUBLISHES DRAFT OF REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW271221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China

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## Preamble

China is one of the countries which has the longest history in the world. The people of all nationalities in China have jointly created the brilliant and magnificent national culture and the revolutionary traditions which are filled with glory.

After 1840, feudal China gradually became a semicolonial and semifeudal nation. The Chinese people waged valiant struggles and advanced wave upon wave for national independence, national liberation and democratic freedom.

Significant, earth-shaking historical changes have taken place during the 20th century.

The 1911 revolution led by Mr Sun Yat-sen abolished the feudal imperial system and founded the Republic of China. However, the revolutionary achievements were usurped by the reactionary forces. China was still unable to extricate itself from its semicolonial and semifeudal status.

After undergoing protracted and tortuous armed struggles and other forms of struggle, the Communist Party of China, with Chairman Mao Zedong as the leader, led the Chinese people in overthrowing the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning tremendous victory in the new democratic revolution, and in 1949 founded the People's Republic of China. Since then, the Chinese people have seized the power of the state and become the masters of the nation.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, China's society accomplished the transition from new democracy to socialism. The system of man exploiting man has already been abolished, and the socialist system has been firmly set up.

The people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance -- the dictatorship of the proletariat -- has been consolidated and developed. Together with all the people in the country, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has defeated armed provocations and subversive plots of imperialism and hegemonism, and safeguarded the independence and security of the state. Tremendous achievements have been scored in economic construction. An independent and fairly complete socialist industrial system and a national economic system have already taken shape in the main. The livelihood of the broad masses of people has been much improved. Great developments have been reported in education, science, culture and other fields, and significant achievements scored in carrying out ideological education in socialism. The victories in China's new democratic revolution and socialist cause have been won by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, which integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice in China, by upholding the truth, correcting errors and overcoming many obstacles. From now on, the basic task of the Chinese people is to concentrate our efforts in carrying out socialist modernization. Under the leadership of the CCP and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people will continue to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist road, incessantly improve the various systems of socialism, give full play to socialist democracy, perfect the socialist legal system, rely on our own efforts, and work harder than ever before to build China into a highly democratic and civilized socialist nation with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

In China, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come after the exploiters have been eliminated as classes. The Chinese people must struggle against antagonistic forces and elements at home and abroad that adopt a hostile attitude towards and sabotage China's socialist system.

Taiwan is a part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. It is the sacred duty of the people throughout China, including the Taiwan compatriots, to accomplish the great cause of unifying our motherland.

In the long course of revolution and construction, we have formed a comprehensive united front led by the Chinese Communist Party and composed of various democratic parties and mass organizations, and comprising all socialist working people, all patriots who are in favor of socialism and all who support the reunification of our motherland. This united front will continue to be consolidated and expanded. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is an important organization of the united front. In the past, it has played an important historic role. From now on, it will further play its important role in our country's political life, social life and friendly exchanges with foreign countries, in undertaking socialist modernization and in the struggle to defend the solidarity and unification of our country.

The People's Republic of China is a unitary multinational state founded by various nationalities in China. Socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance have been firmly established among the various nationalities and they will continue to be strengthened. The state unremittently helps the regions of the various minority nationalities in accelerating economic and cultural development according to the peculiarities and demands of the minority nationalities so as to promote coprosperity among all nationalities.

China's accomplishment in revolution and construction is inseparable from the support given us by the people of the world. China's future is closely connected to the bright future of the world. China adheres to the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence to develop diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries. It persistently opposes imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, strengthens unity with the people of various countries in the world, supports the just struggles waged by oppressed nations and developing countries to defend national independence and develop national economy, and strives to defend world peace and promote the progress of humanity.



This constitution records the achievements of the Chinese people's struggle and stipulates the fundamental system and tasks of the state. It is the country's fundamental law with supreme legal effect. The people of the various nationalities throughout the country, all organs of state, the people's armed forces, political parties, mass organizations, institutions and enterprises must take the constitution as the fundamental norm for their activities. It is their duty to protect the dignity of the constitution and ensure its implementation.

#### Chapter One: General Principles

##### Article 1

The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The socialist system is the fundamental system of the People's Republic of China. Any person is prohibited from using any means whatsoever to undermine the socialist system.

##### Article 2

All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people.

The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels.

The people have the right to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms through various channels according to law.

##### Article 3

The principle of democratic centralism is implemented for state structures of the PRC.

The NPC and the local people's congresses at all levels are formed through democratic elections and are responsible to and supervised by the people.

The executive, judicial and procuratorial organs of the state are formed by, responsible to and supervised by the organ of state power.

The functions and powers of central and local state structures are divided according to the principle of fully bringing out the initiative and enthusiasm of the localities under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

##### Article 4

All the nationalities of the PRC are equal. The state protects the legal rights and interests of all national minorities and safeguards and promotes relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all nationalities. Discrimination against or oppression of any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited. Big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism must be opposed.

Regional autonomy applies in an area where a minority nationality lives in a compact community, and autonomous organs are established to exercise autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the PRC.

All the nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or reform their own customs and ways.

##### Article 5

The state safeguards the integrity and dignity of the socialist legal system.

No laws, decrees and regulations are allowed to violate the constitution.

All state organs and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, and all enterprises and establishments should obey the constitution and the laws. No organizations or individuals have the privilege to stand above the constitution and the law.

#### Article 6

The basis of the socialist economic system of the PRC is the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production, that is, the system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership by the working people. It abolishes the system of exploitation of man by man and implements the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

#### Article 7

The state sector of the economy is the socialist sector owned by the whole people. It is the leading force in the national economy. The state safeguards the consolidation and development of the state sector of the economy.

#### Article 8

Mineral reserves, waters, forests, hilly land, grassland, barren land, beaches and marshes as well as other natural resources on land and sea are owned by the state, that is, they are owned by the whole people, with the exception of forests, hilly land, grassland, barren land, beaches and marshes that are owned by collectives as prescribed by law.

#### Article 9

The rural people's communes, cooperatives for agricultural production and other forms of cooperative economy are the socialist sector collectively owned by the masses of working people. Working people who join rural collective economic organizations have the right to keep private plots and hills, engage in household sideline production and raise animals for personal needs within the extent prescribed by law.

Handicraft, industry, housing construction, transportation, commerce, service trade and other forms of cooperative economy in urban areas are also the socialist sector collectively owned by the masses of working people.

The state protects the legal rights and interests of urban and rural collective economic organizations and encourages, guides and helps in the development of the collective economy.

#### Article 10

The land in urban areas is owned by the state.

The land in rural areas, townships and suburban areas is owned by collectives except land owned by the state as stipulated by the law. Residential areas and private plots and hills are also owned by collectives.

Dictated by the needs of public interests, the state may requisition land in accordance with stipulations of the law.

No organizations or individuals are allowed to occupy, buy, sell or rent land.

#### Article 11

The economy of individual laborers in rural and urban areas within the scope stipulated by the law is supplementary to the economy of the socialist system of public ownership. The state protects the legal rights and interests of individual economy.



Through administrative control and the economic association of the state sector of the economy and the collective economy with the individual economy, the state guides, helps and supervises the individual economy.

#### Article 12

The PRC permits enterprises and other economic organizations or individuals of other countries to invest in China and enter into all forms of economic cooperation with China's enterprises or other economic organizations according to stipulations of the law of the PRC.

Foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations as well as joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment in China should observe the law of the PRC. Their legal rights and interests are protected by the law of the PRC.

#### Article 13

Socialist public property shall be inviolable.

The state protects socialist public property, ensures reasonable use of land, forests, waters and other natural resources and protects animals and plants.

It is prohibited for any organization or individual to use any means to occupy or destroy the property of the state and the collective and occupy or destroy mineral deposits, waters, forests, grassland and other marine and land resources.

#### Article 14

The state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other legal property.

#### Article 15

The state protects the right of citizens to inherit private property.

#### Article 16

The state seeks to constantly raise labor productivity, improve economic results and develop the society's productive forces by enhancing the workers' political consciousness and raising their cultural, scientific and technical levels, perfecting the structure of economic management and the system of enterprise operation and management, implementing all forms of the socialist responsibility system, strictly practicing economy and opposing wastefulness.

The state makes reasonable arrangements of accumulation and consumption, gives equal consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and, on the basis of developing production, gradually improves the people's material and cultural lives and strengthens national defense.

#### Article 17

The state practices planned economy on the basis of the socialist system of public ownership. Through the overall balance of economic planning and the supplementary role of market mechanism, the state ensures the development of national economy in a proportionate and coordinated manner.

It is prohibited for any organization or individual to use any means whatsoever to disrupt the economic order of the society and undermine the economic plans of the state.

#### Article 18

A state-run enterprise has the right to make decisions concerning operation and management within the scope prescribed by law provided that it follows the state's unified leadership and fulfills state plans in an all-round way.

Staff members and workers of the state-run enterprises participate in enterprise management by means of workers' congresses and other forms prescribed by law.

#### Article 19

A collective economic organization has the decisionmaking power to carry out independent economic activities provided that it accepts the guidance of state planning and observes the relevant laws.

The collective economic organization practices democratic management as prescribed by law. Its entire workforce will elect and remove management personnel and decide on important issues concerning operation and management.

#### Article 20

The state systematically develops socialist education, science, health work and sports, literature and art, publication, journalism, radio and TV broadcasting, libraries, museums, cultural halls and other cultural undertakings.

The state operates and encourages social organizations to operate all kinds of schools to eliminate illiteracy, popularize primary education and develop secondary, vocational and higher education.

The state develops all kinds of cultural and educational establishments to provide political, cultural, scientific, technical and sparetime education for workers, peasants and other laborers.

The state promotes standard spoken Chinese [putong hua 2528 6639 6114] which is universally used throughout China in order to facilitate cultural and educational development.

#### Article 21

The state makes plans to train intellectuals to serve socialism, enlarge the contingent of intellectuals and fully enhance the role of intellectuals in socialist modernization.

#### Article 22

The state promotes the social ethics of loving the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism, conducts education on patriotic, collectivist, internationalist and communist ideology and morality and opposes the influence of capitalist, feudal and other decadent ideas.

#### Article 23

The state advocates and promotes planned parenthood to make the population match economic and social development programs.

#### Article 24

The state protects the environment for living and ecological balance, organizes and encourages people to plant trees and afforest land and prevents and controls pollution and other hazards to the public.

#### Article 25

The state protects scenic spots and historical sites, precious cultural relics and other important historical and cultural heritage.

#### Article 26

All state organs should strictly implement the system of work responsibility, constantly improve their work, raise work efficiency and oppose bureaucratism.

All state organs and government employees should rely on the people's support, constantly maintain close ties with the people, listen to their opinions and suggestions, accept their supervision and strive to serve them well.

## Article 27

The state maintains social order, suppresses treasonable and counterrevolutionary activities, applies sanctions against crimes of endangering social security and order and sabotaging the socialist economy as well as other crimes, and punishes and reforms criminals.

## Article 28

The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people. Their task is to consolidate national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland, protect the people's peaceful labor, take part in national construction undertakings and serve the people's interest at all times and at any place.

The state promotes the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the armed forces.

## Article 29

The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

1. The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government;
2. Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities; and
3. Counties and autonomous counties are divided into villages, nationality villages and towns. Municipalities directly under the central government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties and cities.

Autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are all national autonomous areas.

## Article 30

If necessary, the state may establish special administrative districts. The system implemented in a special administrative district shall be stipulated by law according to the specific conditions.

## Article 31

The People's Republic of China grants the right of residence to any foreign national persecuted for striving for the progress of humanity, for defending a peaceful cause or for engaging in scientific work.

## Chapter Two: The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

## Article 32

All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

The rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties. Every citizen enjoys rights as prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law.

## Article 33

All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18, regardless of nationality, race, sex, profession, family background, religion, educational background, financial status and duration of residence, have the right to vote and stand for election, with the exception of persons deprived of their political rights by law.

## Article 34

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration.

Article 35

Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief.

No organ of state, mass organization or person is allowed to force any citizen to believe or not to believe in religion. It is impermissible to discriminate against any citizen who believes or does not believe in religion.

The state protects legitimate religious activities. No person is permitted to use religion to conduct counterrevolutionary activities or activities of disrupting social order, harming people's health or obstructing the educational system of the country.

Religion is not subject to the control of foreign countries.

Article 36

The freedom of person of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable.

No citizen may be arrested except with the sanction of a people's procuratorate, or by decision of a people's court, and the arrest must be made by a public security organ.

Extralegal detention of citizens, or extralegal deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person by other means, is prohibited. Unlawful body search of any citizen is prohibited.

Article 37

The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insults or slanders against citizens in any form is prohibited.

Article 38

The homes of citizens of the People's Republic of China are inviolable. Unlawful search of or entrance into citizens' homes is prohibited.

Article 39

A PRC citizen's freedom and privacy in correspondence are protected by the law. Except that in order to safeguard state security and track down criminal offenders, a public security or procuratorial organ may check correspondence according to the law. No organization or individual is allowed to infringe on any citizen's freedom and privacy in correspondence for any reason.

Article 40

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to put forward criticisms and suggestions to any state organ or state functionary. They have the right to appeal to and file complaints or accusations to the state organ concerned against any state organ or state functionary for transgression of law or neglect of duty. However, no one is allowed to fabricate or distort facts and willfully file false charges or carry out frameups.

The state organ concerned must clearly examine the facts and be responsible in handling any appeal, complaint or accusation filed by a citizen. No one shall suppress such appeals, complaints or accusations or retaliate against persons making them.

People suffering loss by reason of infringement by any state organ or state functionary of their rights as citizens have the right to compensation.

Article 41

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right and obligation to work. The state creates work and employment conditions through various forms, and, on the basis of developing production, gradually improves work conditions, strengthens labor protection and increases remunerations.



Working is the glorious duty of all citizens who are capable of working. Workers of state-run enterprises and the collectively-owned economic organizations in rural and urban areas must deal with their own work with the attitude of the masters of the state. The state promotes socialist labor emulations, gives rewards to model and advanced workers and protects, encourages and rewards inventors. The state encourages the citizens to do voluntary labor.

The state gives citizens the necessary work and job training prior to their employment.

#### Article 42

Working people of the People's Republic of China have the right to rest. The state develops the facilities for the working people to rest and recuperate, and prescribes working hours and systems of vacations.

#### Article 43

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the state and society in old age, and in case of illness or disability. The state expands social insurance, social assistance and medical and public health services so that the citizens can enjoy this right.

The state enforces a workers' retirement system.

The state ensures the livelihood of the disabled army men, comforts and compensates the bereaved families of martyrs and gives preferential treatments to military dependents.

The state helps the blind, deaf and mute and other disabled people, makes arrangements for them in livelihood, and gives them special training.

#### Article 44

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right and obligation to education.

The state cultivates the young people, teenagers and children to help them develop morally, intellectually and physically and in an all-round manner.

#### Article 45

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research and artistic creation and other cultural activities. The state encourages and assists the creative endeavors of citizens engaged in education, science and technology, literature, art and other cultural fields -- endeavors conducive to the interests of the people and to the progress of mankind.

#### Article 46

Women of the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and family life. Men and women enjoy equal pay for equal work.

Marriages, families, mothers and children are protected by the state. Sons and daughters have the obligation to support their parents. It is forbidden to infringe on freedom of marriage and to treat old people, women and children cruelly.

#### Article 47

The People's Republic of China protects the just rights and interests of Overseas Chinese as well as the legal rights and interests of Overseas Chinese and their relatives.

#### Article 48

In exercising freedom and rights, the citizens of the People's Republic of China should not harm the state, social and collective interests and the legal freedom and rights of other citizens.

Article 49

The citizens of the People's Republic of China have the obligation to safeguard national unification and the unity of all nationalities in the country.

Article 50

The citizens of the People's Republic of China must safeguard state secrets, take care of public property, observe labor discipline, observe public order and respect social ethics and good customs and habits.

Article 51

The citizens of the People's Republic of China have the obligation to safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland. They should not assume any conduct harmful to the security, honor and interests of the motherland.

Article 52

It is the sacred duty of every citizen of the People's Republic of China to defend the motherland and resist aggression.

It is the honorable obligation of the citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service and to join militia organizations according to the law.

Article 53

The citizens of the People's Republic of China have the obligation to pay taxes according to the law.

Chapter Three: The State Structure

Section I: The National People's Congress

Article 54

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent organ is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 55

The National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercise the legislative power of the state and make laws and decrees.

Decisions and resolutions, aside from laws, adopted by the National People's Congress or the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are collectively called decrees. Decrees have a binding force equivalent to laws.

Article 56

The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government as well as by the army. There should be an appropriate number of deputies for each minority nationality.

Election of deputies to the National People's Congress is conducted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress and the method for electing the deputies are stipulated by the electoral law.

Article 57

The National People's Congress is elected for a term of 5 years.



Two months prior to the end of a term of the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee must have completed the election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress. Under special circumstances where it is impossible to conduct an election, the term of office of the National People's Congress may be extended to the first session of the succeeding National People's Congress provided such an extension has been adopted by a majority vote of over two-thirds of the total members of its Standing Committee.

#### Article 58

Each year the National People's Congress holds one session, which is convened by its Standing Committee. However, sessions of the National People's Congress may be convened at any time provided its Standing Committee deems it necessary to do so or provided a proposal for such is made by over one-fifth of the deputies.

#### Article 59

When the National People's Congress is in session, a presidium is elected to preside over the session.

#### Article 60

The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To amend the constitution;
2. To make and revise criminal, civil, state organizational and other fundamental laws;
3. To elect the chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China;
4. To decide on the choice of the premier of the State Council upon nomination by the chairman of the People's Republic of China; to decide on the choice of vice premiers of the State Council, state councillors, ministers of ministries, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council upon nomination by the premier of the State Council;
5. To elect the chairman of the Central Military Council; to decide on the choice of other members of the Central Military Council upon nomination by the chairman of the Central Military Council;
6. To elect the president of the Supreme People's Court;
7. To elect the chief procurator of the Supreme People's procuratorate;
8. To examine and approve national economic and social development plans and reports on the implementation of the plans;
9. To examine and approve the state budget and the report on the implementation of the budget;
10. To confirm the following administrative divisions: provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;
11. To decide on the establishment of special administrative districts and on their regulations;
12. To decide on questions of war and peace; and
13. To exercise such other functions and powers as should be exercised by the highest organ of state power.

#### Article 61

The National People's Congress has the power to remove from office the following personnel:

1. The chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China;
2. The premier of the State Council, vice premiers, state councillors, ministers of ministries, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council;

3. The chairman of the Central Military Council and other members of the Central Military Council;
4. The president of the Supreme People's Court; and
5. The chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 62

Amendments to the constitution are moved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or 1/5 or more of the deputies to the National People's Congress and adopted by the National People's Congress by a 2/3 or greater majority of all deputies.

Laws, decrees and other motions are adopted by the National People's Congress by a majority of all deputies.

Article 63

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the following members:

The chairman;

The vice chairmen;

The secretary general; and other members.

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress should include an appropriate number of deputies of minority nationalities.

The National People's Congress elects the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and has the power to recall its members.

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall not hold posts in organs of the state administration or in judicial and procuratorial organs.

Article 64

The term of office of each Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is the same as the term of office of each National People's Congress, and it exercises its functions and powers until a new Standing Committee is elected by the next National People's Congress.

The chairman and vice chairmen may be reelected but shall not serve more than two executive terms.

Article 65

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To interpret the constitution and supervise the enforcement of the constitution;
2. To enact and amend laws other than those which should be made by the National People's Congress;
3. To make partial revisions and supplements to the fundamental laws enacted by the National People's Congress when it is not in session;
4. To interpret laws and decrees;
5. To examine and approve, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial adjustment deemed necessary to plans for national economic and social development and the state budget in the course of their implementation;
6. To supervise the work of the State Council, the Central Military Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

7. To repeal administrative rules, regulations, decisions and decrees made by the State Council which are contradictory to the constitution, laws and decrees;
8. To repeal local rules, regulations and decisions made by organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government which are contradictory to the constitution, laws, decrees and administrative rules and regulations;
9. To decide on the appointment and removal of ministers of ministries, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council upon recommendation by the premier of the State Council when the National People's Congress is not in session;
10. To decide on the appointment and removal of members of the Central Military Council other than its chairman upon the chairman's recommendation when the National People's Congress is not in session;
11. To appoint and remove vice presidents, judges and members of the judicial committee of the Supreme People's Court upon recommendation by the president of the Supreme People's Court;
12. To appoint and remove deputy chief procurators, procurators and members of the procuratorial committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate upon recommendation by the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and to approve the appointment and removal of chief procurators of people's procuratorates of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;
13. To appoint and remove deputy chief auditors and auditors upon recommendation by the chief auditor and to approve the appointment and removal of chief auditors of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;
14. To decide on the appointment and removal of plenipotentiary representatives abroad;
15. To decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries;
16. To institute systems of titles and ranks for military and diplomatic personnel and other special title and rank systems;
17. To institute state medals and titles of honor and decide on their conferment;
18. To decide on the granting of pardons;
19. To decide on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed attack on the country or when obligations under international treaties for joint prevention of aggression must be fulfilled when the National People's Congress is not in session;
20. To decide on general mobilization or partial mobilization of the country;
21. To decide on the proclamation of martial law in the whole country or in individual provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government; and
22. To exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress.

#### Article 66

The chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress presides over the work of the Standing Committee and convenes meetings of the Standing Committee. The vice chairmen and the secretary general assist the chairman in his work.

The chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general form the Chairman's Council that attends to important day-to-day work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

## Article 67

When the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress holds meetings, such meetings should be attended by the chairman or one vice chairman of the standing committee of the people's congress of all the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

## Article 68

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is responsible and reports on its work to the National People's Congress.

## Article 69

The National People's Congress establishes under it a nationalities committee, a legal committee, a financial and economic committee, an education and science committee, a foreign affairs committee and other special committees as deemed necessary. When the National People's Congress is not in session, the special committees are under the leadership of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The special committees examine and draft relevant motions under the leadership of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

## Article 70

The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, when it is deemed necessary, may organize investigation committees on specific questions and adopt relevant resolutions on the basis of the investigation committees' report.

In the course of an investigation by an investigation committee, all state organs, social organizations and citizens are under obligation to provide necessary materials to the committee.

## Article 71

Deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the National People's Congress have the right to put forward motions of a legislative nature which fall within the scope of the functions and powers of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress according to procedures stipulated by law.

## Article 72

Deputies to the National People's Congress, when the National People's Congress is in session, and members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, during Standing Committee meetings, have the right to address inquiries to the State Council, the Supreme Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the ministries and commissions of the State Council, following procedures stipulated by law. The organizations being questioned are under obligation to answer.

## Article 73

No deputy to the National People's Congress may be arrested or put on trial on criminal charges without the consent of the presidium of the National People's Congress or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

## Article 74

Deputies to the National People's Congress shall not be subject to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings.



Article 75

Deputies to the National People's Congress shall maintain close contacts with the units and people who elect them, listen to and reflect the people's opinions and demands and, while participating in production, work and social activities, give assistance to the enforcement of the constitution and the law.

Article 76

Deputies to the National People's Congress are subject to supervision by the units which elect them. These electoral units have the power to replace at any time the deputies they elect, following procedures stipulated by law.

Article 77

The organization and work procedures of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are as stipulated by law.

Section II: Chairman of the People's Republic of China

Article 78

The chairman of the People's Republic of China represents that state in domestic affairs and relations with foreign countries.

The vice chairman of the People's Republic of China assists the chairman in his work.

Article 79

Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and stand for election, after reaching 45 years of age, can be elected chairman or vice chairman of the People's Republic of China.

The term of office for the chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China is 5 years. They may be reelected but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article 80

In line with the decisions of the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the chairman of the People's Republic of China promulgates laws; appoints and removes the premier, vice premiers, state councillors, ministers of ministries, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council; confers state orders, medals and titles of honor; grants special pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and orders mobilization.

Article 81

The chairman of the People's Republic of China receives foreign diplomatic envoys; and, in the National People's Congress, dispatches and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad and ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states.

Article 82

The vice chairman of the People's Republic of China, when entrusted by the chairman, may exercise part of the chairman's functions and powers on his behalf.

Article 83

The chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the inauguration of the chairman and vice chairman elected by the next National People's Congress.

Article 84

Should the office of the chairman of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the vice chairman succeeds.

Should the office of the vice chairman of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the National People's Congress holds a by-election to elect a new vice chairman.

Should the offices of both the chairman and vice chairman of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the National People's Congress holds by-elections to elect a new chairman and a new vice chairman. Prior to the by-elections, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress functions temporarily as acting state chairman.

Section III: The State Council

Article 85

The State Council of the People's Republic of China, namely the central people's government, is the executive organ of the highest organ of state power; it is the highest organ of state administration.

Article 86

The State Council is composed of the following members:

The premier;  
Two to four vice premiers;  
A number of state councillors;  
The ministers;  
The ministers heading commissions;  
The chief auditor;  
The secretary general.

The State Council adopts the responsibility system with the premier assuming responsibility for the council. The ministries and commissions adopt the responsibility system with the ministers in charge of ministries and those in charge of commissions assuming responsibilities for these bodies.

The organization of the State Council is stipulated by law.

Article 87

Each term of office of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

The premier, vice premiers and state councillors may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Article 88

The premier leads the work of the State Council. The vice premiers and the state councillors assist the premier in his work.

The premier, vice premiers, state councillors and the secretary general make up the State Council routine conference [0948 0523 7108 1603 0523 2585 6231].

Article 89

The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

1. To formulate administrative measures, provide and approve administrative laws and regulations and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the constitution, laws and decrees;

2. To formulate the tasks and responsibilities of the ministries and commissions, exercise unified leadership over the work of the ministries and commissions and lead administrative work of a national character which does not come under the ministries and commissions;
3. To exercise unified leadership over the work of local organs of state administration at various levels throughout the country and formulate specific definition of the functions and powers of organs of state administration of the central authorities, provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;
4. To draw up and put into effect national economic and social development plans and the state budget;
5. To lead and administer economic work and urban and rural construction;
6. To lead and administer work relating to education, science, culture, public health, physical culture and planned parenthood;
7. To lead and administer nationalities affairs and protect the equal rights of minority nationalities and the rights to self-government of national autonomous areas;
8. To protect the legitimate rights and interests of Overseas Chinese;
9. To lead and administer the administrative and supervisory work in civil affairs, public security and judicial departments;
10. To administer foreign affairs and conclude treaties and agreements with foreign countries;
11. To lead the building of the armed forces;
12. To change or revoke inadequate administrative laws and regulations, orders and directives issued by the ministers and ministers heading the commissions;
13. To change or revoke inadequate decisions and orders of local organs of state administration at all levels;
14. To approve the administrative divisions of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and to confirm the confine [1696 4999] and administrative divisions of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and municipalities;
15. To decide on imposition of curfew in some areas within the limits of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;
16. To examine and approve the formations of administrative organs and appoint and dismiss, train, evaluate, award and punish administrative personnel in accordance with the provisions of the law;
17. To exercise such other functions and powers as vested in it by the NPC and NPC Standing Committee.

#### Article 90

The State Council submits proposals to the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee on the following matters:

1. The national economic and social development plans and their implementation;
2. The state budget and its implementation;
3. Treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries that must be approved and abrogated by the NPC Standing Committee;
4. Appointments and removals that must be decided by the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee;
5. Other matters that must be stipulated by the NPC or the NPC Standing Committee by laws or decrees.

## Article 91

Ministers in charge of ministries and those in charge of commissions are responsible for the work of their own departments; convene and preside over meetings of ministry affairs or commission affairs; and issue orders, directives and departmental administrative laws and regulations in accordance with the laws, decrees and administrative laws and regulations, decisions and orders of the State Council within the limit of authority in their departments.

## Article 92

The State Council sets up an auditing organ to audit and supervise the finance, revenue and expenditures of the governments at all levels and their subordinate financial and monetary organs, and enterprises and institutions.

The auditing organ shall independently exercise auditing and supervisory power not to be interfered with by any other administrative organs, organizations and individuals.

## Article 93

The State Council is responsible to the NPC and sends work reports to it; it is responsible to the NPC Standing Committee when the NPC is not in session and it sends work reports to it.

## Section IV: The Central Military Council

## Article 94

The People's Republic of China sets up the Central Military Council to lead the armed forces of the whole country.

## Article 95

The Central Military Council adopts the system of responsibility of the chairman.

## Article 96

The term of office of the chairman of the Central Military Council is 5 years; he may serve consecutively when reelected but he may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

## Article 97

The chairman of the Central Military Council is responsible to the NPC; he is responsible to the NPC Standing Committee when the NPC is not in session.

## Section V: The Local People's Congresses and the Local People's Governments at Various Levels

## Article 98

Provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, counties, municipalities, districts under the municipalities, villages and nationalities villages and towns shall set up the people's congresses and people's governments.

The organization of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments is stipulated by law.

Autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties shall set up autonomous organs. The organization of autonomous organs and their work are to be stipulated in accordance with Section VI of Chapter Three of the constitution.



## Article 99

The local people's congresses at various levels are the local organs of state power.

The people's congresses above county level shall set up standing committees.

## Article 100

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and municipalities with designated districts shall be elected by the people's congresses at the next lower level;

Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, municipalities without designated districts, districts under municipalities, villages, nationalities villages and towns shall be elected directly by the voters.

The number of deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels to be elected and measures for producing them are stipulated by the election law.

## Article 101

The term of the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and municipalities with designated districts is 5 years. The term of the people's congresses of counties, municipalities without designated districts, districts under the municipalities, villages, nationalities villages and towns is 3 years.

## Article 102

Local people's congresses at various levels, in their respective administrative areas, ensure the observance and enforcement of the constitution, laws, decrees and administrative regulations; and in accordance with the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, adopt and issue resolutions, and examine and decide on plans for the construction of local economic, cultural and public facilities.

Local people's congresses at county level and above examine and approve local economic and social development plans and budgets and their implementation.

People's congresses of national minority villages may, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, adopt specific measures to adapt to special nationality characteristics.

## Article 103

The people's congresses and standing committees of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government may formulate and publish regulations of a local nature and report them to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record as long as these local regulations do not conflict with the constitution, laws, decrees and administrative orders.

## Article 104

Local people's congresses at various levels elect and have the power to recall governors and vice governors of their respective local people's governments, including governors and vice governors of provincial, municipal, county, district, village and township governments. People's congresses at county level and above elect and have the power to recall the presidents of the people's courts and the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the corresponding levels. The election or recall of chief procurators of the people's procuratorates must be reported to the people's procuratorate of the higher level and must be approved by the standing committee of the people's congress of the higher level.

## Article 105

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and cities divided into districts accept the supervision of units from which they are elected. Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, districts directly under municipalities, villages, nationality villages, and township accepts the supervision of their electorates.

The electoral units and electorate of local people's congresses at various levels have the power to recall the deputies they elect in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

## Article 106

Standing committees of local people's congresses at county level and above are composed of the chairman, vice chairmen and committee members and are responsible for and report their work to their corresponding people's congresses.

People's congresses at county level and above elect and have the power to recall any officials of their own standing committees.

## Article 107

Standing committees of local people's congresses at county level and above are responsible for the election of deputies to their corresponding people's congresses; discuss and decide on major issues concerning the work in their corresponding administrative areas; supervise the work of the people's government, people's courts and people's procuratorates at their corresponding levels; repeal improper resolutions or orders of people's governments at the next lower level; repeal improper resolutions adopted by people's congresses at the next lower level; decide on the appointment or dismissal of working personnel in state organs according to the limits of their authority as prescribed by law; elect deputies to fill vacancies in people's congresses at the next higher level and recall individual deputies to people's congresses at the next higher level when the people's congresses at their corresponding levels are not in session.

Standing committees of people's congresses of municipalities divided into districts and of counties are responsible for the election of deputies to people's congresses of districts directly under the municipalities, villages, nationality villages and townships.

## Article 108

The local people's governments at various levels are the executive organs of the local organs of state power. They are also local organs of the state administration.

The term of office for the local people's governments at various levels is the same for the people's congresses at the corresponding level.

## Article 109

The local people's governments at various levels direct the administrative work in their respective administrative areas, such as the economy, education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, urban and rural construction, finance, public security, civil affairs and family planning within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law; issue resolutions and orders; and appoint, remove, train, evaluate, award and punish administrative personnel.

## Article 110

The local people's governments at and above the county level lead the work of the subordinate working departments and the people's governments at lower levels and have the power to change or revoke inappropriate orders and directives of the subordinate working departments and inappropriate resolutions and orders of the people's governments at lower levels.

## Article 111

The local people's governments at and above the county level shall set up auditing organs. The local auditing organs at various levels exercise independent auditing and supervisory power in line with the provisions of the laws and are responsible to the people's governments at the corresponding level and the auditing organs at the next higher level.

## Article 112

The local people's governments at various levels are responsible to the people's congresses at the corresponding level and make work reports to them. The local people's governments at and above the county level are responsible to the standing committees of the respective people's congresses and make work reports to them when the people's congresses at the corresponding level are not in session.

The local people's governments at various levels are responsible to the state administrative organs at the next higher level and make reports to them. The local people's governments at all levels throughout the country are organs of state administration under the unified leadership of the State Council and are subordinate to the State Council.

## Article 113

Neighborhood committees and village committees are established in urban and rural residential districts as mass organizations of self-government at the basic level. The chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the committees are to be directly elected and recalled by the people. The relations between mass organizations of self-government and the basic-level power organs are to be defined by law.

The neighborhood committees and the village committees are to set up people's mediation committees, public security committees and public health committees to handle public affairs and public welfare, mediate civil disputes and help maintain social order in their respective residential districts. They are also to relay to the people's governments the opinions and demands of the masses, and to present proposals and perform supervisory roles.

## Section VI: The Organs of Self-Government of National Autonomous Areas

## Article 114

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas are the autonomous regional, prefectural and county people's congresses and the people's governments.

The organization of the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas should conform to the basic principles governing the organization of local organs of state as specified in Section V, chapter three of the constitution.

## Article 115

In addition to the representatives of nationalities who enjoy regional autonomy, people of other nationalities who reside in the same administrative region are also entitled to appropriate representation in the people's congresses in various autonomous regions, prefectures and counties. The specific number of representatives from various nationalities is to be determined by the regulations on the exercise of autonomy in the national autonomous areas.

## Article 116

The chairmen of autonomous regions and heads of autonomous prefectures and counties are to be appointed from among the nationalities that exercise autonomy.

## Article 117

The organs of self-government of the autonomous regions, prefectures and counties are to carry out their rights of self-government within the limits of authority as prescribed in the constitution and the law of self-government for nationality areas and are to concurrently carry out the functions and powers of local organs of state as stipulated in Section V, chapter three of the constitution.

## Article 118

The people's congresses in national autonomous areas have the right to make regulations on the exercise of autonomy and also specific regulations based on the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in a given area. The regulations on the exercise of autonomy and the specific regulations in an autonomous region become effective after they have been submitted to and approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The regulations on the exercise of autonomy and the specific regulations in autonomous prefectures and counties become effective after they have been submitted to and approved by the standing committee of the provincial or autonomous regional people's congress. Such regulations must also be reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record.

## Article 119

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas have the right to exercise autonomy in managing local financial affairs. Decisions on the use of all revenues that belong to the national autonomous areas as specified by the state financial system should be left to the organs of self-government in the national autonomous areas.

## Article 120

Under the guidance of the state plans, the organs of self-government in national autonomous areas decide for themselves how to manage affairs for local economic construction. The state should consider the interests of the national autonomous areas when it exploits resources and builds enterprises in these areas.

## Article 121

The organs of self-government in national autonomous areas decide for themselves how to manage local affairs in education, science, culture, public health and sports, how to protect and select cultural heritages and how to develop the fine cultures of the nationalities and make them prosper.

## Article 122

According to the military system of the state and the actual needs in the locality and with the approval of the State Council, the organs of self-government in national autonomous areas may organize public security units to maintain local social order.

## Article 123

In performing their functions, the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in the locality in accordance with the regulations on the exercise of autonomy in the particular national autonomous area.

## Article 124

The state safeguards the exercise of autonomy by the organs of self-government in various autonomous areas in implementing the state laws and policies on the basis of actual local conditions. The state also helps various national minorities financially, materially and technically in accelerating their economic construction and cultural development.

The state helps the national autonomous areas train a large number of cadres at all levels and various professionals and technical workers from among the local people of various nationalities.



Section VII: The People's Courts and the People's Procuratorate

Article 125

The people's courts of the People's Republic of China are judicial organs of the state.

Article 126

The People's Republic of China sets up the Supreme People's Court, local people's courts at various levels and special people's courts. The term of office for the president of the Supreme People's Court is 5 years. He or she may be reelected but may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

The people's courts are formed as prescribed by law.

Article 127

All cases in the people's courts are heard in public except those involving special circumstances as prescribed by law. The accused has the right to defense.

Article 128

The people's courts are independent in exercising their judicial power as prescribed by law and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, bodies and individuals.

Article 129

The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ.

The Supreme People's Court supervises the administration of justice by local people's courts at various levels and by special people's courts; people's courts at higher levels supervise the administration of justice by people's courts at lower levels.

Article 130

The Supreme People's Court is responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee. Local people's courts at various levels are responsible to the organs of state power that establish them.

Article 131

The people's procuratorate of the PRC is a state organ for supervising the law.

Article 132

The PRC sets up the Supreme People's Procuratorate, local people's procuratorates at various levels and special people's procuratorates.

The term of office for the president of the Supreme People's Procuratorate is 5 years. The incumbent may be reelected to the post, but may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

The organization of the people's procuratorate is prescribed by law.

Article 133

The people's procuratorate independently exercises procuratorial authority as prescribed by law. It is not subject to interference by executive organs, organizations or individuals.

Article 134

The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate supervises the work of local people's procuratorates at various levels and of special people's procuratorates; people's procuratorates at the higher levels supervise the work of those at the lower levels.

## Article 135

The Supreme People's Procuratorate is responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee. Local people's procuratorates at various levels are responsible to the organs of state power at the corresponding levels and to the people's procuratorates at the higher levels.

## Article 136

Citizens of all nationalities have the right to use their own spoken and written languages in court proceedings. The people's court and the people's procuratorate should provide interpreters for those involved in court proceedings who do not understand the spoken and written language in common use locally.

In areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities or areas where several nationalities live together, the spoken language in common use locally should be used in interrogations, and the written language in common use locally should be used in indictments, court verdicts, notices and other documents.

## Article 137

In handling criminal cases, the people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organ should perform their respective functions while coordinating with and restricting each other to guarantee that the law is accurately and effectively enforced.

## Chapter Four: The National Flag, the National Emblem and the Capital

## Article 138

The national flag of the People's Republic of China has five stars on a field of red.

## Article 139

The national emblem of the People's Republic of China is: Tiananmen in the center, illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

## Article 140

The capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE HEARS YAO YILIN REPORT

OW290139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA) -- The 23d Session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee held a plenary meeting in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The meeting heard a report by Vice Premier Yao Yilin on the draft plan for 1982 economic and social development, a report by Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian on the draft state budget for 1982 and an explanation of "the regulations concerning the requisition of land for capital construction of the state (draft)," made by Lu Kebai, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission.

The Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC had, in December 1981, approved in principle, the outline of the 1982 economic and social development plan submitted to the session by the State Council and had authorized the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council to make the necessary amendments, based on actual conditions, before forwarding the plan to the NPC for consideration and approval.

The Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC had also reviewed the execution of the state budget estimate for 1981 and the targets for revenue and expenditure in the state budget for 1982, and had authorized the NPC Standing Committee to examine and approve the state final statement for 1981 and the state targets for revenue and expenditure in the state budget for 1982, and had authorized the NPC Standing Committee to examine and approve the state final statement for 1981 and the state budget for 1982, when ready.

Yao Yilin and Wang Bingqian were entrusted by the State Council with delivering these two reports to the NPC Standing Committee at today's meeting.

Yao Yilin said in his report: The national economic plan for 1981 was crowned with success, thanks to the common efforts of the people of all nationalities in the country. It was much more satisfactory than expected. The country's industrial and agricultural production has grown at a certain speed in the course of a large scale economic readjustment, and the proportionate relationship among all sectors of the economy has been further coordinated. The country's economic situation as a whole is stable; gone are the hardest times and all fields of work have embarked on the road of steady development. This shows that the socialist system has the power to overcome difficulties.

Yao Yilin continued: The State Council described the main tasks for 1982 national economic and social development as follows: to continue to implement the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading; to consolidate and develop the achievements in stabilizing the economy in 1981; to maintain a basic balance between state revenue and expenditure and keep market prices stable and to make efforts to improve economic results, to achieve a bigger economic growth than in 1981.

His report covered the various specific tasks and main targets for 1982.

Yao Yilin said: The trend of our national economic growth in the first quarter of this year was very good. The present problem is that we must stress economic results. For this reason, we should emphasize the following points in our economic work: first, we must concentrate our efforts on the overall consolidation of the enterprises and their necessary reorganization; second, efforts should be made to upgrade equipment and carry out technical reform at a number of key enterprises; third, we must improve the results of investment; fourth, steps should be taken to reduce the amount of floating funds; fifth, it is necessary to consolidate the initial fruitful results of our economic system reform; and sixth, efforts are needed to strengthen ideological and political work in our economic tasks.

Wang Bingqian said in his report: The deficit in the state final statement for 1981 is smaller than originally estimated, according to an initial statistical report. The general situation is fine. It is expected that the national financial and economic situation will continually turn for the better in 1982. To meet the need of development of the current situation, revenue and expenditure projected in the 1982 state budget have been readjusted, as needed, on the basis of their original targets. The fundamental principle for preparing the budget was that the planned economy should still prevail and the regulation by the market can only be supplementary and that the state financial income should increase by promoting production and improving our economic results. We will continue to control the scale of capital construction and the various other expenditures, while increasing the amount of investment in the energy industry and in communications undertakings. The expenditures on culture, education and national defense also increased. The current policy of distribution will be maintained in order to continually improve the livelihood of the people in both rural and urban areas on the basis of production development. Efforts will be made to maintain a basic balance between revenue and expenditure and the stability of prices and to ensure a steady development of the national economy.

The First NPC's Standing Committee had, in January 1958, approved the "methods for the requisition of land for state construction," which were later promulgated by the State Council. In the past 20 years and more since then, this country has achieved much in economic construction and the situation has drastically changed. Some of the provisions in the above mentioned "methods" do not conform with the changed situation and urgently need to be upgraded. Acting in line with this, the State Council submitted "the regulations concerning the requisition of land for capital construction of the state (draft)" to the current NPC Standing Committee session for consideration and approval. Entrusted by the State Council, Lu Kebai explained the necessity of the draft regulations, and other related questions, at the NPC Standing Committee's plenary session today.

Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided.

Present were Vice Chairmen Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan and Zhu Xuefan. Present as observers were the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, Huang Huoqing; the standing committee members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing and responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

Members of the NPC Standing Committee will hold group discussions this afternoon to examine the reports and explanations.

#### STATISTICS FOR 1981 ECONOMIC PLAN ISSUED

OW290234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- The State Statistical Bureau today issued a communique on the fulfilment of China's 1981 national economic plan, saying that total value of annual industrial and agricultural output was 749,000 million yuan, up 4.5 percent from 1980, calculated at 1980 constant prices.

Some of the other main figures follow:

Preliminary estimate of the 1981 national income is 388,000 million yuan which, calculated at 1980 constant prices, was up three percent.

Total value of agricultural output in 1981, calculated at 1980 constant prices, was 231,200 million yuan, 5.7 percent over the 1980 figure. Of this, total output value of farm crops was up 5.3 percent, forestry up four percent, animal husbandry and fishery up six percent, and rural sideline production up 6.8 percent.

Total annual output value of industry, calculated at 1980 constant prices, was 517,800 million yuan, 4.1 percent over 1980. Total light industrial output value was 14.1 percent over 1980. The proportion of light industry in total industrial output value increased from 46.9 percent in 1980 to 51.4 percent in 1981. Total output value of heavy industry was 4.7 percent less than in 1980.

Total investment in capital construction in state-owned units in 1981 was 42,800 million yuan, a 20.6 percent decrease compared with 1980. Buildings completed in 1981 totalled 126 million square meters in floor space, 13.1 percent less than in 1980.

Of the total investment in capital construction, the proportion of that for productive use dropped from 66.3 percent in 1980 to 58.9 percent in 1981. The proportion of investment in non-productive construction to meet the needs of the people's material and cultural life rose from 33.7 percent in 1980 to 41.1 percent.



Total freight volume handled by various means of transportation reached 1,214,300 million ton-kilometers, up one percent from 1980. The volume of cargo handled at major sea ports was 219.31 million tons, up 0.9 percent.

Total value of retail sales was 235,000 million yuan in 1981, a 7.2 percent increase over 1980 if the rise in retail prices is excluded.

Total value of imports and exports was 73,530 million yuan, an 11 percent rise over 1980 if price fluctuations are excluded. Total export value was 36,760 million yuan, an 18 percent increase. Total import value was 36,770 million yuan, a five percent increase.

A sample survey of 18,529 peasant households in 568 counties across the country in 1981 showed an average annual income of 223 yuan per capita, 16.8 percent over that in previous year.

In 1981, a total of 8,200,000 people were given jobs, including young people in cities and towns and the year's graduates from colleges and secondary vocational schools who are covered by the state job assignment program.

Annual wages of workers and staff members throughout the country totalled 82,000 million yuan in 1981, a rise of 6.1 percent over 1980. The average annual money wage was 772 yuan, 1.3 percent more than in the previous year.

By the end of 1981, population (not including Taiwan Province) was 996,220,000, showing an increase of 1.4 percent.

#### EDITORIAL URGES ORGANIZING PEASANTS' INITIATIVE

HK280720 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Organize the Initiative of the Peasants in Developing Production and Construction -- More on Summing Up and Perfecting the Responsibility System in Agricultural Production"]

[Text] The party's policies in rural areas have greatly stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm for labor. The new task facing leaders at all levels is to further lead the broad masses' initiative into developing production and construction. People's initiative is a factor which can play a long-term role and is the basis for achieving successes in all work. In order to change this initiative into a kind of material force, we must properly direct it toward promoting social production; that is to say, through a specified mode of production, we should associate this initiative with given production conditions, so as to meet the needs in developing social production. Since various forms of the production responsibility system were established in rural areas, the masses' enthusiasm for production has been greatly enhanced. But there are many links in production and construction where the strength of individual households is insufficient. Sometimes it is even impossible for them to tackle these tasks. Thus organization is essential in giving play to coordinated and collective social strength in production. Otherwise, the masses' initiative will be limited, even frustrated.

The masses' initiative should first be directed to properly handling the current production. In those places which implement the measures of fixing output quotas by contract, or particularly, assigning farm work to individual households, guidance should be given in planting crops in line with plans. It is necessary to help solve technical problems concerning farm animals, seed, fertilizer, growing seedlings, irrigation and drainage and to prepare necessary conditions for production.

It should be seen that although China's agricultural production remains at a low level, it has attained a certain degree of socialization. Only on the basis of giving play to the masses' initiative, coupled with a strengthened leadership, can better economic results be achieved in conformity with the interests of both society and individual commune members.

While organizing the initiative of the masses in developing production and construction, it is also imperative to lay down a development goal for a specified period in accordance with both current and long-term interests. Each commune and each production brigade should work out its long-term construction plan, which can cover a period of either 3 to 5 years or 8 to 10 years. This plan should include all agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industrial and commercial development targets. It should cover measures for rationally utilizing various natural resources, for rationally regulating the use of the labor force, for promoting diversified undertakings, for improving technology related to irrigation work, production fertilizer, breeding improved varieties and machinery utilization. Measures for increasing income, expanding public accumulation, carrying out farmland capital construction, improving production conditions, as well as for birth control, education and health work, welfare for the poor, special care and security work, should all be taken into consideration when the plan is being worked out. If detailed and definite measures cannot be mapped out for the time being, we may map out a rough sketch, leaving it open for supplementation and revision in the future. However, there should be at least several items of feasible and effective measures for increasing production output. Plans should be well coordinated between different levels, on the basis of the commune and brigade levels. The county level can also put forth some basic guiding targets. Plans should be discussed and decided by the masses, so that they can really be common programs of action regarded as practicable by the broad masses.

At present, the work of perfecting the production responsibility systems is being carried out all over the country. To assess whether a type of system is suitable and perfect, the basic criterion is whether it accords with the demands of the masses in a commune or a brigade and whether it can promote the development of production. Plans for development in all communes and brigades must be thoroughly discussed by the masses, thus widening their field of vision, broadening avenues of production and clarifying the goal of development. Thus many concrete issues, such as deciding a responsibility system form, deciding whether items should be handled unifiedly or separately, and deciding the measures for unified or separate operation, will all become easy to settle, because the masses can weigh the advantages and disadvantages of all schemes and make decisions themselves. Preparation is essential for success. With foresight and preparation, one can eliminate one-sidedness and avoid blindness and thus stabilize the system and the popular feeling. In this sense, mapping out a development plan is a major part of and a necessary precondition for perfecting the production responsibility system.

Working out a development plan can help unite and educate peasants and thus stimulate the people to march forward vigorously. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have appropriately adjusted our rural policies, corrected the deviation of neglecting peasants' material interests, and achieved noticeable results. The work in this respect should be done even better. However, while taking peasants' material interests into consideration, we do not advocate that peasants give up their common economic goals and each pursue their own course. Neither can we only consider the temporary and partial interests and ignore the long-term and overall interests. It should be affirmed that peasants' socialist enthusiasm is their essential aspect. While choosing various forms of the responsibility system, peasants have to earn their living as well as develop production. They have a desire to develop production through collective cooperation. The key to the realization of this desire lies in the correct leadership by the party and arduous work.

We should never repeat the mistake of giving arbitrary directions, but if we give up our leadership and cannot comply with the basic demands of the masses, we will also cut ourselves off from the masses. As the first step toward the goal of agricultural modernization, the development plans of communes and brigades can reflect a combination of the peasants' current and long-term interests and between the interests of both the collective and the individual. These goals are tangible, acceptable, practicable and predictable. They will inevitably play a role in mobilizing and uniting the masses and organizing their initiative. They will inevitably arouse people's revolutionary spirit of working hard and striving to change the face of the rural areas with firm determination, and encourage people to contribute their strength and wisdom to common goals. Therefore, making plans is also an effective form of educating and guiding peasants, and integrating economic work and political and ideological work.

In short, we hope the broad masses of cadres and scientific and technical workers in rural areas can start to act, do a good job in working out development plans in rural areas in a down-to-earth manner, and lead the initiative of the broad masses into the struggle for developing production and construction.

#### WAN LI ADDRESSES NATIONAL MODEL WORKERS FORUM

OW280355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1441 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- The west conference room of the Great Hall of the People was filled with a warm atmosphere today as the 201 representatives of model workers and advanced individuals from all over the country joined party and state leaders at a forum to freely discuss the excellent situation in all trades and professions and study how to further launch the emulation activity to learn from and catch up with the advanced and contribute to the four modernizations.

The forum was held by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yao Yilin, Bo Yibo and responsible persons of the All-China Women's Federation, CYL Central Committee, Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and people's government attended today's opening ceremony.

Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, spoke first. He hoped that the forum would become a gathering in which the participants would display the communist spirit and, enhancing their confidence and morale, compare with the advanced and strive to learn from and catch up with them.

Wan Li, member of the CCPCC Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, made an important speech. On behalf of the party Central Committee and State Council, he extended warm greetings on labor day to the representatives present, as well as model workers, advanced individuals and all workers throughout the country.

Wan Li said: Although the representatives present today and model workers and advanced individuals in the country each have their own specialities, they have one thing in common, that is, they all have a high degree of socialist consciousness, lofty patriotism, a strong sense of responsibility as masters of the country, and selfless spirit in doing solid work. The model workers and advanced individuals have inherited and carried forward the revolutionary tradition and fine quality of the Chinese working class and embodied the natural characteristics of the Chinese workers. Through this forum, we want to spread these advanced ideas and outstanding quality among the entire staff and workers and the masses of people so that they can become the common ideas of hundreds of millions of people.

Wan Li said: As the leading class in China and main force in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, the working class shoulders the glorious but difficult responsibility of accomplishing the gigantic program of socialist modernization. Wan Li hoped that the representatives present would pay attention to the following three aspects:

First, it is necessary to continue to carry forward the spirit of loving the motherland, the party and socialism, uphold the four fundamental principles, oppose the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, strive to raise the political quality of the working class and take a firm and clear-cut stand in the current struggle to strike at serious crimes in the economic field.

Second, it is necessary to display the arduous pioneering spirit and do a still better job in the building of socialist material civilization with the emphasis on raising economic results. It is also necessary to eliminate and improve poor quality, high-priced products and provide the people with a great quantity of high quality and low-priced goods and outstanding services.

Third, it is necessary to further raise the working class' sense of responsibility as the master of its own affairs. It is also necessary to continue to strengthen education and training of young workers so that they will become a new generation of people who work hard, master advanced technology and abide by the law.

In conclusion, Wan Li said: In launching the activity to learn from and catch up with the advanced, party organizations at various levels must strengthen leadership, pay attention to discovering and commending the advanced, support advanced individuals' pioneering spirit, publicize their advanced ideas and experience, and bring into full play their role as leader, backbone and bridge. Workers, youth and women's organizations at various levels must conduct penetrating and meticulous mass ideological and organizational work so that the emulation activity to learn from and catch up with the advanced and contribute to the four modernizations can be carried out on a wider and deeper scale and more protractedly.

Vice Premier of the State Council Bo Yibo also spoke at the forum.

#### COMMENTATOR URGES IMPROVED STATE FARM MANAGEMENT

HK271130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "State Farms Must Strive To Raise The Management Level"]

[Text] Good results have already been achieved in the readjustment and reform of our state farms. Last year there were natural disasters in quite a few areas, but the total profits earned by our state farms exceeded their total losses by more than 200 million yuan. In order to consolidate what our state farms have achieved in eliminating losses and increasing profits, in order to supply more agricultural and sideline products for the state and in order to accumulate more funds for construction, every state farm should soundly raise its management level.

The management level of our various state farms is very uneven. Thirty-five percent of our state farms continued to suffer losses last year and some of the state farms that had eliminated losses suffered losses again last year. Except for a few state farms that are situated in cold and high-altitude areas and in remote areas where conditions are very poor, most state farms suffered losses because they were engaged in single-crop operations or because their economic foundation was weak. Our state farms in Heilongjiang Province changed from earning profits to suffering losses last year mainly because of poor capital construction on their farmland which made it impossible for them to resist natural disasters. As a result, they suffered seriously from floods. However, lack of diversified sources of income was also an important reason. The state farms in Jiangsu Province were also afflicted by natural disasters last year, but each of them earned a profit. This was precisely because they had developed more than 70 kinds of diversified operations over the years and had increased their income to cover the losses caused by natural disasters they had strengthened the construction of their farmland which reduced the losses caused by the natural disasters. Another factor that gave rise to losses was excessive production costs incurred by some of the state farms. According to investigations, the average loss incurred by 229 state farms for every 100 yuan of output value was 17.6 yuan.



The average cost of producing 1 jin of rice or wheat in 89 of the state farms was as high as 2 to 3 jiao. Therefore, putting an end to single-crop operations and lowering costs are the key problems in raising the management level of our state farms at present.

There is relatively great potential in our state farms, as most of them have rich resources and the favorable conditions of an abundant labor force and a relatively large amount of farm machinery and power equipment. As long as they carry out the policy of taking one undertaking as the major one and comprehensively developing all undertakings in the light of their local conditions, they will have broad prospects for developing diversified economy. Either by adopting the method of intensive farming or by employing large amounts of labor, they will be able to develop all kinds of operations including planting and breeding as well as industries. Then they will be able to raise their income and increase their funds through diversified channels and gradually build the economic strength of the state farms. Here we should emphasize that it is necessary to pay attention not only to increasing the variety of our operations but also to developing in depth comprehensive utilization. Developing planting, breeding and processing operations comprehensively will enable us to raise our economic effect with less investment. For example, the Lutai state farm in Hebei Province has achieved remarkable results through comprehensive operations in agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and commerce. Now most of our state farms have been given responsibility for their own financial affairs. As long as they act in strict accordance with the economic planning of the state, they will have full decision-making power in using their surplus output and funds to develop comprehensive agricultural, industrial and commercial operations under the condition of fulfilling their sales quotas of agricultural and sideline products and their profit targets. Thus they will be able to gradually lay a stable economic foundation for their farms and completely eliminate their losses. Of course, our state farms are enterprises owned by the whole people, and therefore, they should not blindly pursue high prices for their commodities or blindly develop diversified operations without regard for the demands of the state. Moreover, in developing diversified operations, they should pay attention to ensuring a constant supply of raw materials and to the marketability and the fine qualities of their products in order to produce the products that are really needed in the community. Then they will be in an invincible position.

According to the analyses of the results of the investigation of the above-mentioned 229 state farms, the high production costs in those state farms chiefly stemmed from the excessive number of nonproduction personnel, low labor productivity, confusion in financial and stock management and excessive nonmanagerial expenditures (which were chiefly incurred to meet policy requirements and social requirements). Except for the problem of nonmanagerial expenditures which should be solved by the state under its unified arrangement, the state farms themselves should thoroughly overcome the erroneous idea of "eating out of the same pot," strengthen their accounting work and budgetary control, strictly enforce their managerial regulations, improve their management and reduce their labor and material costs as much as possible. The practice in a large number of state farms that have earned profits has proved that it is an effective measure to establish and perfect the economic responsibility system for all the jobs under the condition of earnestly fixing production and cost targets and labor quotas and drawing up the financial and stock management regulations and control systems, in order to closely link the management result of the enterprises with the remuneration of the staff and workers and in order to divide up responsibility clearly and mete out rewards and punishment appropriately. By adopting this measure, we will not only make our staff and workers clearly aware of the production targets and quotas but we will also be able to give play to the staff and workers' initiative in increasing production and saving on expenses.

In implementing various forms of the economic responsibility system within our state farms, all the departments that have been assigned responsibility should obey the unified leadership of the state farm groups and observe the regulations that have been drawn up by these leading groups in planning their production, handling their major products, purchasing the major materials and goods they need, deploying their labor force and meting out rewards and punishment. This will contribute to giving play to the advantages of unified management and to making the mechanical operations more effective. Our state farms should give reasonable consideration to the accumulation of the state, the income of the farms and the personal interests of their staff and workers. They should prevent the malpractices of reducing targets and quotas at will, expanding the farms' share of profits without authorization and paying excessive bonuses. Moreover, they should not assign responsibility for production by allocating shares of the products in contravention of the principles and regulations of unified management for conducting state-run agriculture.

Recently, the CCP Central Committee has approved and issued the "summarized minutes of the national rural work conference," which point out that "as in conducting any other undertaking, we should pay great attention to observing the principle of raising economic effect and lay stress on tapping the potential within the enterprises in conducting agricultural production." Improving the administration and management in our state farms through developing diversified operations and lowering production costs is precisely aimed at tapping the potential within our state farms, making full use of their resources, saving on expenses and achieving a relatively high economic effect. This is the key task in reorganizing our state farms.

#### CHINA DAILY REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE ON CENSUS

HK280242 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] A press conference was held in Beijing yesterday to announce the completion of preparations for the third population census of China and to thank the UN organisations for material and technical assistance from many other agencies and organisations.

Li Chengrui, deputy chief of the population of census leading group under the State Council, as the host of the conference, said the present first preparatory stage began in January 1980 and will be completed by the end of June 1982.

By now, he said, census offices have been established throughout the country and a pilot census on the 946,000 people of Wuxi, Jiangsu Province and among 3,430,000 people of other places has been concluded with a deviation rate below 0.017 percent. The result will soon be available in bookstores.

The installation of computers is almost completed with the exception of Tibet and 1,000 computer technical personnel, 4,000 data entry personnel, 100,000 coders, 4 million census enumerators and 1 million census supervisors are ready.

Li told the conference that the government has already spent 360 million yuan on the project, with UN aid of \$15.6 million.

Most important of all, the task, though an extremely arduous and complex one, is sure to be completed with the cooperation of the whole people who are fully aware of its importance in connection with the country's modernisation.

With regard to the population of Taiwan, Penhu, Jinmen and Mazu regions, no questionnaires will be sent there now. The population will be calculated by the figures released by Taiwan authorities, Li added.

JIANGXI'S JIANG WEIQING APPEARS IN NANJING

OW290526 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A preview of a provincial exhibition of potted landscapes was given at the Xuanwuhu Park in Nanjing on 27 April.

Attending the preview were Xu Jiatusun, Han Peixin, Jin Xun, Gong Weizhen, Zhou Yifeng, (Liu Hegeng) and Yang Tingbao, responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government; leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District; and leading comrades of Nanjing municipality. Comrades Jiang Weiqing and (Liu Shengyan), who happened to be in Nanjing, also attended the preview.

The exhibition will formally open on 1 May.

JINAN PLA UNITS AWARD EXPERT TANK OPERATORS

SK290502 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] According to our sources, the tank corps of the Jinan PLA units has scored achievements in the regularization of training. The results of an examination to choose expert tank operators were made public recently. Thirty-three persons were named expert tank operators, 16 expert tank drivers, 11 expert tank radio operators and 6 expert tank shooters. An award rally was held on 27 April. Leading comrades of the tank corps of the Jinan PLA units awarded medals, certificates of merit and trophies to the expert tank operators.

SHANDONG PEASANTS PURCHASE MORE FARM MACHINERY

OW240323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Jinan, April 24 (XINHUA) -- People's communes and individual peasants in Shandong, one of China's major grain-producing provinces, have purchased more machines and farm equipment, according to an official of the provincial agricultural commission.

Production output, the collective accumulative funds and the income of the peasants in Shandong have gone up significantly since 1979, when new rural policies were adopted.

At the end of 1981, the province had farm machines with a total power capacity of 20.77 million horsepower, 40 percent more than in 1978. They included 251,000 tractors, 62 percent more than in 1978, and 560,000 complete tractor-drawn farm implements, an increase of 73 percent over 1978.

In the four prefectures along the lower reach of the Yellow River in Shandong, where agricultural production had made little progress previously, the grain and cotton output went up sharply in the last three years with the implementation of the new policies and the peasants' income and the collective accumulative fund also increased steadily, he said.

The four prefectures spent 300 million yuan on farm machines in three years, an amount equal to the total spent on machinery between (?1950) and 1977. By the end of 1981, these prefectures had 49,000 tractors and 62,000 tractor-drawn farm implements, 58 percent and 88 percent more than in 1978, respectively. The number of farm vehicles, irrigation and drainage equipment and processing machines for farm and sideline products increased sharply, the agricultural official said.

The total grain output of Pingyuan County on the north bank of the Yellow River last year went up 36 percent over 1978 and the total cotton output last year was seven times that of 1978, he said. The annual income of the peasants in the country last year 4.4 times as big as in 1978. Now, much of the major field work is done by machines.

Many peasants have purchased farm machines either individually or jointly. In Liaocheng County, Shandong Province, over 7,800 households pooled their funds in purchasing 324 tractors and 1,156 diesel engines.

Despite last year's severe drought, rarely seen in decades, the province reaped a good harvest as a result of the initiatives of the peasants and the increasing use of farm machines, he said. The total output of grain was 23.13 million tons, and the output of peanuts 1.39 million tons, both close to the 1980 record harvests. The total output of ginned cotton in 1981 was 680,000 tons, an increase of 25 percent over 1980, the agricultural official reported.

#### SHANGHAI CPPCC TO STUDY DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW280633 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] On the morning of 27 April, the work council of the chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee held its 18th meeting. The meeting decided to organize CPPCC members and personalities of various circles in Shanghai to hold serious discussions on the draft of the revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China. The meeting also made concrete arrangements to organize personalities of various circles to study the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field and for the various committees and work groups of the municipal CPPCC committee to carry out special investigations and discussions.

To meet the new situation in the rapid development of sports activities in our country, the meeting adopted a decision on setting up a sports group.

Zhang Chengzhong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Zhao Zukang, Jing Renqiu, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Liangmo, Yang Xuanwu and others attended.

#### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG VISITS COOPERATIVE SHOPS

OW170220 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Some small cooperative stores and shops have emerged in succession along the road near the new (Quyong) village, including a shoe repair store, a restaurant and a barber shop. All these small cooperative stores and shops are run by unemployed young people in the neighborhood.

Not long ago, members of the Shanghai People's Congress toured the new (Quyong) village. Comrade Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, said to a young man who ran a small restaurant: Young son, it is good that you run a cooperative restaurant. Without a restaurant in the neighborhood, the people nearby would have no place to eat breakfast. Chen Guodong also cordially said to the young people: Cooperative undertakings enjoy the same status as the collective undertakings under the system of ownership by the whole people. Your stores and shops serve the people and meet the requirements of the society. If you do not run such stores and shops, it will be inconvenient for the people in the neighborhood to have their shoes and cooking utensils repaired and to eat snacks. As first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, I, too, serve the people. Undertakings required by the people are undertakings with a bright future. We wish the small cooperative stores and shops in the new (Quyong) village every success and flourishing business.

#### BRIEFS

SHANDONG ANTIDROUGHT EFFORTS -- By 15 April, Huimin Prefecture had diverted 680 million cubic meters of water from the Huang He to water 3 million mu of wheat and irrigate 2.67 million mu of crop fields, expanding the irrigated area by nearly 800,000 mu as compared with the corresponding 1981 period. To combat drought, this prefecture built 1,085 machine-operated wells, repaired 3,290 old wells and built 39 water pumping stations. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 82 SK]



GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

HK280606 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1311 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At the provincial meeting on industrial and communications work which closed on 26 April, Li Jianan, vice governor of Guangdong Province, stressed that the province must actively expand economic activities with foreign countries, based on the principle of adopting concerted measures in handling external affairs.

Li Jianan said that Guangdong Province should make full use of the favorable condition of its relatively extensive foreign exchange to import raw materials and develop the business of processing with imported materials. On the other hand, the province should import advanced technology and advanced equipment to facilitate technical transformation in the existing enterprises. This year, Guangdong Province has decided to allocate some foreign exchange for technical transformation. In order to do a good job in technical transformation, the province plans to hold a special meeting around May and June to study some specific topics.

Li Jianan emphatically called for vigorously promoting four kinds of economic activities, namely, processing with imported materials, processing according to samples provided, assembly of imported component parts and compensation trade. He also disclosed that the Guangdong Provincial People's Government is considering clarifying the following issue -- the domestic sale of electronic products assembled in the province with imported modules which had been approved by the provincial government before the current readjustment policy was introduced. In the future, the import of all key component parts must be in compliance with policy.

GUANGDONG DECISION ON IMPROVING BONUS SYSTEM

HK240222 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Summary] The provincial government issued a decision on 22 April on straightening out the bonus system and resolutely curbing reckless bonus payments.

The decision said: "In the previous stage, due to failure to control bonus payments according to the regulations, imperfect management methods and lack of strict supervision, many units vied with each other in paying bonuses, and paid out ever greater sums. As a result, the growth of bonus payments in the province has greatly exceeded the growth of labor productivity and profit. Some units violate financial and economic discipline, hold back profit they should turn over to the state, organize their own private money boxes, avoid bank supervision and pay out bonuses at will. Some units arbitrarily raise prices or sell fixed-price products at negotiated prices in pursuit of illegal profits, in order to pay greater bonuses. Some units even go in for speculation, smuggling and peddling contraband, and pay out bonuses from their ill-gotten gains. They thus go as far as violating the law and committing crimes. This state of affairs gravely violates the principle of distribution according to labor, adversely affects worker unity, corrupts the workers' thinking, sabotages the planned economy, undermines socialism and harms the prestige of the party and government among the masses."

The decision stipulated: The level of bonus payments this year must be strictly controlled below an average of 150 yuan per person. The level of payments within a particular enterprise must be calculated according to its performance. Average bonus payments in units subordinate to the provincial authorities must not exceed 300 yuan per person over the entire year. The level in enterprises subordinate to prefectures, municipalities and counties should be fixed by the local government, but it must not exceed that of the enterprises subordinate to the province.

The decision stressed: "Indiscriminate bonus payments to leading cadres and personnel concerned must be repaid in full. In units where reckless bonus payments have reached a serious level, it is necessary to investigate the responsibilities of the leading cadres and personnel concerned, who are to be criticized, publicly censured, or subject to economic sanctions or disciplinary punishment.

"Furniture and other bonuses in kind given to staff by universities and colleges are to be deducted from their salaries after a reasonable price has been calculated for them." All units that indulge in reckless bonus payments this year are to be dealt with as violating law and discipline.

#### HUBEI ON STRAIGHTENING HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION

HK270211 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government has recently issued a circular on approving and transmitting the report made by the provincial public security department on grasping well the straightening out of household registrations.

The circular stressed: Straightening out household registrations is the primary work in preparation for the population census. Low quality in this work, with mistakes being made, will directly affect the standard of the population census. The leaders at all levels must be fully aware of this and must not look upon it as of no importance, so as to avoid adversely affecting the entire work.

The circular pointed out: The third national population census is drawing near. The people's governments at all levels must seize the opportunity to organize forces to conduct an overall check on the work done in the preceding stage in straightening out household registrations. In some places, only a gesture was made in this work, and they failed to carry out reorganizations and set up a system as required, and in some places work has only been partially done in reorganization and setting up a system, without reaching the national unified standard. In these places, efforts should be made in these respects so as to ensure a high quality in straightening out household registrations. Those who work perfunctorily and neglect their duties and even seriously affect the quality of the population census must be investigated and affixed with the responsibility.

On the outstanding problems existing in the current work of straightening out household registrations, the report of the provincial public security department demanded that all localities gain a good grasp of the following work on the basis of the preceding work:

1. The leaders at all levels must fully understand the important relationship between straightening out household registrations and conducting the population census. The work of straightening out household registrations must be checked and accepted by each level strictly according to the five unified standards set by the state. Those who fail to reach the standard must make up for deficiencies. Simply making a gesture in this work is not allowed.
2. The discrepancies in household registrations must be clarified as soon as possible. In resolutely carrying out the stipulations set by the State Council and the provincial people's government, we must seriously solve the problems such as unidentified households, double registrations and registration of children born in violation of planned parenthood.
3. Everything must be done in strict accordance with the household registration ordinances so as to consolidate the results of straightening out household registrations. All districts and all departments must resolutely act in accordance with the household registration ordinances approved by the central authorities and the State Council as well as the relevant regulations put forth by the Ministry of Public Security. No arbitrary alterations are allowed on these ordinances and regulations.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGDONG EXPORT DRIVE -- Since last September, Guangdong's foreign trade departments have dispatched 23 trade groups to 28 countries and regions to promote trade and open up new markets. These visits have produced trade worth \$110 million. According to information, a further 25 groups will be dispatched in May to Europe, the Middle East, South America and Australia. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Apr 82 HK]

JILIN HOLDS MEETING ON WATER CONSERVATION

SK290711 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, a provincial conference on water use in urban areas sponsored by the provincial people's government concluded this afternoon in Changchun after a 3-day session. The conference urged localities throughout the province to attend to water conservation as they do coal, electricity and petroleum conservation. Vice Governor Wang Guanchao attended the meeting and spoke.

The conference relayed and studied the speech delivered by Vice Premier Wang Li at the State Council on use of water in urban areas. It also studied the guidelines of the meeting of 15 cities in north China on use of water. Summing up and comparing notes on the province's experience in water conservation in recent years, the conference drafted provisional regulations on urban water conservation for Jilin Province.

The conference noted: The problem of water resources, as with coal, electricity, petroleum and other energy resources, has become a major issue of concern to all countries. It not only affects industry, but also the stability of people's livelihood. Leading cadres at all levels must pay adequate attention to it. The conference pointed out: Over the past 30 years or so, urban water supply service has developed greatly in our province. However, urban water supplies are still inadequate at present. The quality and output of certain products at some plants have often been adversely affected because of water shortages. Water shortages restrict light industrial development and people's livelihood in some urban centers. Many units do not use water in a planned way and waste great amounts of water. To gradually solve the problem of urban water shortages, the conference urged localities to step up leadership over urban water supply work, vigorously promote the popularization of scientific knowledge, enhance leadership and the masses' understanding of water resources, amplify the responsibility system on management and use of water in urban areas and strictly enforce overall urban planning. Industrial projects which will consume large amounts of water should be delayed until the problem of water shortages is solved.

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

## Economic Crime Report

SK210612 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wang Xiulan), the standing committee of the 5th Liaoning Provincial People's Congress held its 14th meeting on 20 April to hear reports given by Wang Kuncheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress, on relaying the guidelines of the 22nd NPC Session and by the provincial people's procuratorate on the status of investigation of economic crimes.

The meeting stressed that there are fewer than 10 days left before the deadline of 1 May set by the NPC Standing Committee for those who have committed economic crimes to voluntarily confess. Therefore, the meeting urged these criminals not to miss this opportunity and to voluntarily surrender to the government as early as possible so as to gain lenient treatment.

In his work report on the status of investigating economic crimes, (Wang Baoshi), deputy procurator of the provincial procuratorial office, noted: Since the beginning of 1982, while earnestly disseminating and implementing the NPC Standing Committee's decision on strictly dealing blows at serious economic crimes, our province has discovered and dealt with a large number of economic criminals. Of 123 major and serious cases that have been placed on file at the provincial people's procuratorate, a significant number deal with corruption, bribery, speculation and profiteering and swindling. Illegal earnings in some cases reach several hundred thousand yuan or over 1 million yuan, causing great economic losses to the state.

In his work report, Deputy Procurator (Wang Baoshi) also stated: Since the issuance of the NPC Standing Committee's decision on strictly dealing blows at serious economic crimes, many economic criminals have voluntarily surrendered to authorities to confess their crimes and hand over their illegal earnings due to the pressure of the law and the influence of the party's policy.



By 10 April, 173 criminals surrendered to the procuratorial offices to confess their crimes of corruption, bribery, speculation and swindling. Some economic criminals on the wanted list have voluntarily surrendered to the police and 105 criminals under arrest have thoroughly confessed their crimes. Generally speaking, the current situation of dealing blows at economic crimes is good. However, the progress of the struggle against economic crimes in various localities is not even. There are still certain cases which remain untouched.

Huang Oudong, chairman of the provincial people's congress, delivered a speech at the meeting.

The 14th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee is holding discussions on the speech by Chairman Huang Oudong and the reports given by Vice Chairman Wang Kuncheng and Deputy Procurator (Wang Baoshi).

#### Ending of Congress Session

SK231455 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] According to our reporters, after a 3-day session, the 14th meeting of the 5th Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded this morning. Attending the meeting were Huang Oudong, chairman of the provincial people's congress; Zhang Ziheng, Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Xiao Zuohan and Gu Jingxin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress; and 36 members of the standing committee.

During the meeting, participants heard the report on relaying the spirit of the 22d NPC Standing Committee Session and discussed the reports given by the provincial people's procuratorate on dealing with economic crimes; and by the provincial people's government on current agricultural production. They also examined and approved the resolution of the provincial people's congress standing committee on strictly dealing blows at serious economic crimes and some personnel changes.

The meeting noted: Before the deadline of 1 May, further efforts should be made to extensively disseminate and explain in depth the decision adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on dealing strict blows at serious economic crimes and waging a fierce political offensive against them so as to enable those who have committed serious economic crimes to recover their bearings and to voluntarily surrender themselves to authorities and to confess their crimes. The meeting also urged the broad masses of rural cadres and peasants to rely on the spirit of arduous struggle against the current drought and to do a good job in spring farming.

Among those attending the meeting as observers were Chen Beichen and Zuo Kun, vice governors of the province; (Wang Baoshi), deputy procurator of the provincial procuratorial office; (Shi Xiaotan), vice president of the provincial higher people's court; and responsible persons from the departments concerned under the provincial people's government, and from the standing committees of various municipal people's congress and various prefectural administrative offices.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TECHNICAL CADRES -- Over the past 2 years, Heilongjiang Province has transferred about 3,000 technical cadres to strengthen light industrial, textile, foodstuff and consumer goods enterprises. According to a survey of 56 enterprises under the Jiamusi municipal light industrial and second light industrial bureaus, the percentage of technical cadres among all workers has increased from 0.83 to 1.29. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82 SK]



PRC INVITES TAIWAN TO ATTEND UNIVERSITY GAMES

OW281904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, Apr 28 (XINHUA) -- The preparatory committee of the first national university students' games of the People's Republic of China, has invited a Taiwan university student delegation and sports education representatives to attend the August games in Beijing.

The invitation, sent to the sports federation of Taiwan universities and colleges, via the Taiwan Amateur Sports Federation, invites a university student sports delegation and representatives of Taiwan's sports workers to attend the Beijing games.

The message said: "The games will be held in Beijing from August 10 to 20. There are four events -- track and field, gymnastics, women's rhythmic gymnastics and table tennis. Research on university sports will also be exchanged during the games."

The committee asked for a response, including number of athletes and their events before June 10. All transport fees and other fees are to be paid by the committee of the games.

BOTSWANA SUPPORTS RELOCATION OF SOFTBALL TOURNEY

OW280134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Gaborone, Apr 26 (XINHUA) -- "In the interest of the International Softball Federation (ISF) and the upcoming July tournament, we feel that the women's (softball) championship should be shifted away from Taiwan to a less controversial venue," President of the Botswana Softball Association (Andrew Mokoto) said in a letter to ISF Secretary-General D.E. Porter today.

(Andrew Mokoto) said: "In our view, the recent decision by the Chinese Taipei Softball Association (CTSA) not to exercise its right to raise the flag and play the anthem does not resolve the issue. CTSA, we presume, reserves the 'right,' and what guarantee do we have that they will not choose to exercise it at the last minute?"

He stressed: "As an association registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Botswana, we are expected to operate in harmony with our government on matters affecting the country as a whole. With regard to Taiwan, our government has accepted the principle of one China.... As an association, we endorse this policy. In other words, we feel that the CTSA does not have the 'right' to fly a flag or play an anthem other than that set out in keeping with the IOC resolution."

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE URGES TRADE TIES WITH TAIWAN

HK290246 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0055 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Article by Huang Shirang [7806 1597 6245], executive council member of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and former chairman of the board of the Yudahua Company: "The Key Cause of Taiwan's Economic Difficulties and the Way To Solve Them"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Every newspaper and every person in Taiwan's economic circles have been talking about Taiwan's economic difficulties and have also been at a loss as to what should be done for a period of time. This kind of predicament has become increasingly serious since the beginning of this year. Even "Minister of Economic Affairs" Chao Yao-tung has said: Taiwan's industry may "go hungry" between June and July this year.

As an old industrialist and businessman and as a man who once maintained close ties with Taiwan's economy, I frequently ponder over two questions: What is the key cause of Taiwan's economic difficulties? What is the way to solve Taiwan's economic difficulties? During my visit to Hong Kong more than a year ago to study commercial affairs there, I discussed the two questions with some of my former old colleagues in the Yudahua Company. Participants in the discussion were of the same view: Taiwan's economic foundation is not a solid one. It is excessively dependent on external factors.

Taiwan is short of major agricultural and industrial raw materials such as petroleum, timber, ores, cotton, wheat and soybeans. Therefore, it is dependent on importing a vast amount of such raw materials. Because of this kind of dependence, when the international supply and price of energy or the international supply and prices of important agricultural and industrial raw materials are unstable, there will be prompt and direct adverse effects on the normal functioning of Taiwan's economy. In particular, due to OPEC's constant increases in the price of oil in recent years and also due to a sharp decrease in the supply of oil from the Middle East caused by the war between Iran and Iraq, the production costs and consumption of those enterprises which are directly or indirectly related with petroleum have been greatly increased, the competitiveness of products has been weakened and a sluggish market has emerged, thus bringing about a continuous decline in the industrial and agricultural growth rate. According to an estimate of the parties concerned in Taiwan, over 20,000 factories in Taiwan went bankrupt last year and Taiwan's gross industrial production index for the first quarter of this year decreased by 0.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. These things are not at all surprising.

In addition, Taiwan's economy primarily depends on processing export commodities, and also excessively depends on foreign capital and foreign trade. When the Western economies were beset with difficulties last year, the West adopted protectionism to ensure its own needs, further reduced investments in foreign countries and further imposed restrictions on imports. These measures were tantamount to choking Taiwan's economy. "When the backer suffers losses, all its dependents also suffer losses; when the backer flourishes, all its dependents also flourish." Taiwan has all along failed to extricate itself from its appendant position. During the first quarter of this year, the volume of Taiwan's imported equipment decreased by 22.5 percent as compared with the same period last year and the volume of Taiwan's imported agricultural and industrial raw materials decreased by 11.5 percent. These figures show that Taiwan's industrialists are low-spirited in promoting production. A public figure in the West said: "When the Western economies sneeze, Taiwan will have a cold." These words are pertinent and also point out the root cause of Taiwan's current economic difficulties.

I have been engaged in industrial and commercial work for dozens of years. I do know that economic development is nothing more than solving problems concerning resources and markets. As far as Taiwan is concerned, it has all along faced problems concerning resources and markets. Only by solving these problems can Taiwan achieve a steady development of its economy. Taiwan's most important task is to extricate itself from its appendant position. In fact, it would not be very difficult to fulfill this task.

The mainland of the motherland covers a vast area and is rich in natural resources. It is a vast market with 1 billion people and is also powerful backing for Taiwan's economic development. Our compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits are Chinese people who have common interests. All Chinese people are pleased to see Taiwan's economic achievements and are also deeply concerned about Taiwan's economic difficulties. As I see it, provided Taiwan establishes trade relations with the mainland, it can readily solve its economic difficulties. It is a pity that there is an absurd argument: If Taiwan's required raw materials are supplied by the mainland, Taiwan will be choked. Therefore, Taiwan would rather go to distant places to buy raw materials at a high price than establish trade relations with the mainland of the motherland.

This is a political prejudice which overlooks the righteousness of the national cause! It is known to all that both the mainland and Taiwan trade with many countries all over the world including those countries whose political convictions are different from theirs. Then why is it that the political prejudice is used only on Chinese territory to stop our own flesh and blood from making normal contacts with one another and from helping to supply one another's needs? If we do a comprehensive survey of Chinese history, we can see that differences of political opinion and national rifts vanished in a flash during the long process of history and that patriotic unification and working together for national prosperity are eternal truth. Differences of political conviction must not be used as an excuse for interfering in the economic needs of existence. Each supplying what the other needs and promoting economic prosperity on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits are completely beneficial to the nation and the people.

The economy of the mainland and the economy of Taiwan have always been integral parts of a whole. According to my experience, my Yudahua Company had normal contacts with Taiwan for dozens of years. Following the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, I sent Mr Shi Fengxiang to cooperate with Shanghai's Dasheng Company in transporting 15,000 spindles to Taiwan for establishing the Daqin cotton mill. Later I also invested \$500,000 in the mill. When Mr Shi Fengxiang left for Taiwan in 1949, he took with him 11,000 spindles as capital. A piece of land was bought and preparations were made for establishing the Dahua branch factory in Taiwan. At that time, the mainland's textile trade made frequent contacts with its Taiwan counterpart, thus promoting the development of national industry and commerce. Economic exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan were later suspended due to artificially imposed obstacles. This kind of abnormal situation has brought about national economic losses that can never be made up. Now should be the time to break through this kind of barrier. NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying last year put forth nine proposals for peaceful reunification of the motherland and expounded once again the specific measures for establishing trade relations. These proposals and measures should be sufficient to win the whole world's trust and to clear up any doubts. I hope that people of Taiwan's industrial and commercial circles will actively help to bring about an agreement at an early date between the two sides on facilitating bilateral trade relations.

I am 86 years old this year and my remaining years are not many. As a patriot, I hope that I can witness the reunification of the motherland and prosperity of the nation in old age. I think that people of Taiwan's industrial and commercial circles will surely make their contributions to the reunification and prosperity of the Chinese nation.

VICE PREMIER YANG JINGREN MEETS, FETES MA BI

OW221830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with and feted this afternoon Professor Ma Bi (Maa Bih), former director of the monthly magazine POLITICAL REVIEW of Taiwan, in the Great Hall of the People. Professor Ma returned to settle on the mainland from Taiwan last November. He was elected a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in late November and then attended the Fourth Session of the Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. He then attended a forum on writing in Hangzhou, where he made a report. Following this year's Spring Festival, he went to his hometown in Hunan Province where he visited factories and rural people's communes. He returned to Beijing April 15. Vice-Premier Yang and Professor Ma exchanged views on the current economic situation in China. Professor Ma's son Ma Zhonghuang attended the meeting and the dinner. Also present were leaders of related departments Wang Feng, Ping Jiesan and Li Gui.

TAIWAN WILL SOON MANUFACTURE LASER RANGE FINDERS

OW290451 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, April 29 (CNA) -- Laser rods necessary for laser range finders will soon be manufactured in Taiwan. An expert in the field said Wednesday that domestically manufactured laser range finders can be massproduced commercially in the near future. (Harry Anhai Ling), managing director of H.A. Ling and Associates Inc., said that he and his friends have already formed a company called Advanced Materials Technology Inc., and submitted application for establishment of facilities in Hsinchu science-based industrial park. It is expected to receive authorization soon. (Ling) a Ph. D. in materials science from the University of California (Berkeley), pointed out at a press conference that the laser range finders successfully developed by domestic scientific research organizations have made big strides in national defense technologies. However, the material scientist said the laser rods necessary for making laser range finders still have to be imported from foreign countries. In order to make the national defense industries more independent, (Ling) and some other Chinese scientists in the United States decided to set up a plant in Taiwan to manufacture laser rods. In addition to laser range finders, (Ling) said, other instruments such as laser knives used in surgical operations and industrial laser cutting machines have to use laser rods. (Ling) added that this kind of sophisticated technology is sure to have a boom in the near future.

Investigation by (Ling)'s company shows there are only two countries in the free world that can manufacture such laser rods, namely the USA and South Africa. If everything goes well with Advanced Materials Technology Inc., the Republic of China is expected to become in a couple of years the third country in the democratic world to produce laser rods.

TAIWAN, SOUTH AFRICA TO EXPAND TRADE RELATIONS

OW290501 Taipei CNA in English 0305 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Taipei, April 29 (CNA) -- A South Africa trade mission, sponsored by the South Africa-Republic of China Chamber of Economic Relations, arrived here Wednesday to promote the expansion of trade relations between the two countries. This is the second trade mission arranged by the chamber to visit the Republic of China. The first took place in October 1980, with the aim of promoting joint SA-ROC ventures. The first mission has already achieved a notable success -- the setting up of the ROC's first diamond factory. It is hoped that more joint ventures will result from the current visit of the second mission.

A spokesman for the chamber said the purpose of this second mission was to seek more joint ventures, especially in the areas where labor resources and raw materials of both countries can be exploited more effectively. Two good examples that fit into this category, the spokesman added, are engineering and boat building. In view of the economic situations in the two countries, the current mission should prove even more successful than the previous one, the spokesman estimated.

The South Africa chamber's counterpart in the Republic of China is called the Republic of China-South Africa Economic Council, which is chaired by (Dr. C.F. Koo.) It has a secretariat at the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Johannesburg with (H.J. (Mack) van der Nerwe) as chairman.

The South African chamber was established to foster trade, financial, and general economic relations with the Republic of China, including communications and transport.



CCP SAID IN HOT PURSUIT OF ECONOMIC CRIMINALS

HK260336 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "CCP in Hot Pursuit of Economic Criminals; Party Members and Cadres To Make Three Examinations"]

[Text] After the promulgation of the "resolution on severe punishment of criminals who seriously undermine the economy" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, the CCP Central Committee immediately issued documents, which were relayed by the party committees to party members and cadres of the whole party, for the purpose of carrying out "three examinations." These documents have stipulated that party members and cadres should examine their political thinking, family economy and overseas relations on their own initiative. In particular, those party members and cadres who have been sent abroad on official business, individually or in groups, should make a thorough examination in written form and present it to the party committees for verification. This is a new step taken by the CCP in dealing blows at economic criminal activities.

The correspondent of this newspaper has learned that last January the CCP Central Committee issued an "emergency circular" announcing the decision on dealing blows at economic criminal activities in accordance with the proposal put forth by Chen Yun. It was reported that after analyzing reports presented by various quarters and reading materials concerned, Chen Yun maintained that the present illegal and criminal activities in the economic field are more serious than in the period of the movement of the "three antis" and "five antis," 30 years ago. After considering the matter for 5 days and nights, he eventually determined to put forth a proposal to the CCP Central Committee on extensively checking cases of smuggling, illegal trade, corruption, accepting bribes and stealing state property, curbing unhealthy tendencies and severely punishing criminals connected with major and important cases. He also suggested clearing out a number of senior cadres who hold power, where criminal evidence against them is irrefutable.

After the start of the drive, the thunder was loud, but the raindrops were small and there was little effect. Therefore, the CCP Central Committee drafted the "resolution on severe punishment of criminals who seriously undermine the economy" and presented it to the NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval. It was taken as a supplement and amendment to some related provisions of the "criminal law."

This "resolution" on severely punishing economic criminals is characterized by three distinctive features: (1) Heavy punishment will be inflicted upon economic criminals. Those who commit particularly serious crimes may be sentenced to life imprisonment or to death (as suggested by Chen Yun). (2) Severe punishment will be meted out to the state cadres and those who violate the laws will be legally accountable. (3) A policy of leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse will be implemented from criminals.

The "resolution" came into force as of 1 April. It also stipulates that those criminals who give themselves up to the government, confess all their crimes and actively inform on their accomplices before 1 May will be dealt with in accordance with the previous laws. Those criminals who fail to give themselves up to the government or confess their crimes will be regarded as continuing to commit crimes. They will be severely treated in accordance with the "resolution."

The focal point of the "three examinations" according to the "resolution" is to check the family economy. For example, families concerned should clearly state where their high-grade consumer goods such as color TV sets, radio recorders, refrigerators and so forth came from. As for overseas relations, if the owners of the above high-grade consumer goods have parents, children or relatives abroad, these overseas relations will be used as reference, material in the process of examination.

Up to now, the "three examinations" are still at the stage of self-examination and have not yet become a political movement which urges everyone to make self-criticism so as to pass the test. Those party members and cadres who sought illicit gains in the past feel that high pressure has been put on them and that the political climate is detrimental to them.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES EXPECT NO POLICY CHANGE

HK250557 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Telephoned dispatch from correspondent Kuang Yu: "No Change in China's Special Economic Zone Policies"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 24 Apr -- Shenzhen municipal Mayor Liang Xiang pointed out this afternoon at a forum of the "Shenzhen inspection group of Hong Kong and Macao members of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC": Although the interior is currently launching a drive against serious criminal activities in the economic field, the running of the Shenzhen special economic zone is an unchanging policy, not just an expediency. Liang Xiang pointed out: The policy on trial-operation of special economic zones has been formulated in accordance with the objective demands for attaining the four modernization in China's new historical period; this policy is not formulated and changed at will.

He also pointed out three aspects: First, the central authorities' trial-operation of special economic zones was not something thought up on the spur of the moment, and the zones cannot be closed down at will. Why is it still necessary to use foreign investment in socialist China? Before the Soviet Union won victory in the October Revolution, it had already proposed using foreign investment and equipment and drawing in advanced technology from abroad; there was a theoretical basis for that. And for China to practice a policy of opening up to the outside world in carrying out its modernization program is a necessary thing determined by factors of international environment. Hence the central authorities have decided to operate Chinese-style special zones and follow a policy of opening up to the outside world. The running of the special zones is an unchanging policy.

Second, what is the aim and the significance in operating a special zone as large as Shenzhen? It is primarily aimed at drawing in foreign investment, advanced technology and advanced management experiences, and creating foreign exchange, and thus serving the four modernizations in these ways.

The most important thing in the Shenzhen special zone is the develop industry and gradually get our commodities onto the international market. Shenzhen special zone borders Hong Kong, and by means of this shop window we have the conditions for learning from abroad, strengthening international exchanges and popularizing experiences into the interior.

The Shenzhen special zone has now been in operation 2 years. It has imported a lot of advanced technology and experiences, but at present not enough has been done to digest and popularize them.

Third, it is necessary to study reforms. The administrative systems for running the special zones need reforming. In the interior, pilot projects have to carry out reforms of the economic system and possess decisionmaking powers in respect of economic returns. The reform of the organs has only just started, and the economic reforms have also begun. He also pointed out, socialist countries have economic independence of various types in operating special zones, including allowing the existence of a capitalist economic component.

Mayor Liang Xiang expressed the hope that the Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members would greatly step up their contacts and their external propaganda. They can contact the united front departments and the special zone development company. In order to create an excellent foundation for guest businessmen, the Shenzhen special zone is preparing to set up an "industrial services department" to be responsible for various matters for guest businessmen in the zone including the provision of water and power, building design and so on. The guest businessmen will have to pay a fee for these services. He expressed a warm welcome to Chinese and foreign businessmen investing and building plants in the special zone. The current task, he said, is to create excellent conditions for them and not to disappoint the hopes of the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. Liang Xiang also revealed at the meeting that Shenzhen is also preparing to establish a university, to step up investment in intelligence.

During their stay in Shenzhen, the Hong Kong and Macao CPPCC members visited the municipal printing plant, Jiangmen Overseas Chinese electronics plant, the Shekou industrial zone, the Jiale furniture plant, the Donghu hotel, the tourist areas at Shatoujiao and Daxiaomeisha, the Xili reservoir, and the Shenzhen reservoir.

They said after their visit, the Shenzhen special zone has developed very fast, more new construction is being completed every day, and the zone is being run better and better. It was not at all easy to achieve all this in 2 years when China had no experience.

The responsible persons concerned attending the forum were Liang Xiang, Zhou Ding, Zhou Qiwu, Liu Jiang, Fang Bao, Lin Jiang, Sima Lu, Cou Erkang, and Yan Xipei. Also present was Zuo Hongtao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and deputy director of the provincial CCP committee's United Front Department.

DALAI LAMA DELEGATION REPORTEDLY TO VISIT XIZANG

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[Excerpts] [By David Chen] A three-member delegation from the Dalai Lama will soon be visiting Xizang on a fact-finding tour of the autonomous region, it was learned yesterday.

The delegation is expected to be led by a senior member of the Dalai Lama's entourage and may also comprise two of the eight members of his first delegation to Xizang.

This will be the fourth or fifth such delegation to travel to Xizang since November 1979.

Little information is available about the delegation, but the visit is viewed by observers as a sign of improvement in the relations between the Chinese authorities and the Dalai Lama.

The latest delegation is expected to be in Lhasa some time next week or even later, and it will be watched with great interest.

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